

Collier's

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

for
August



JULY 30 1904

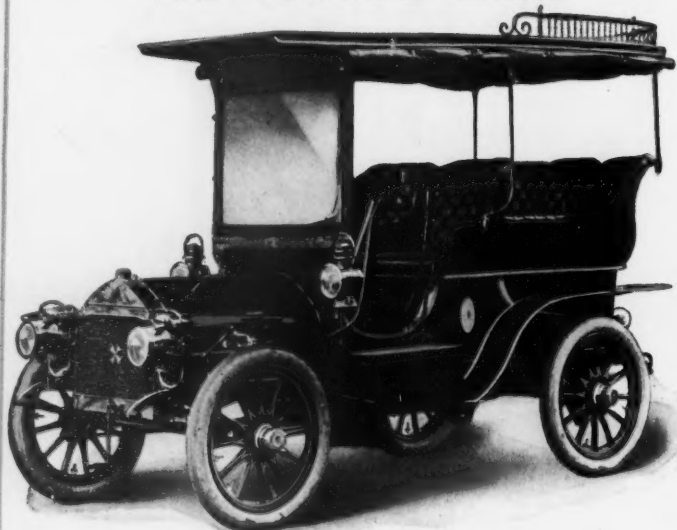
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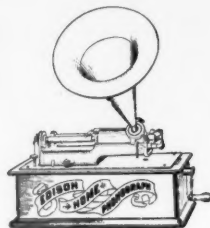
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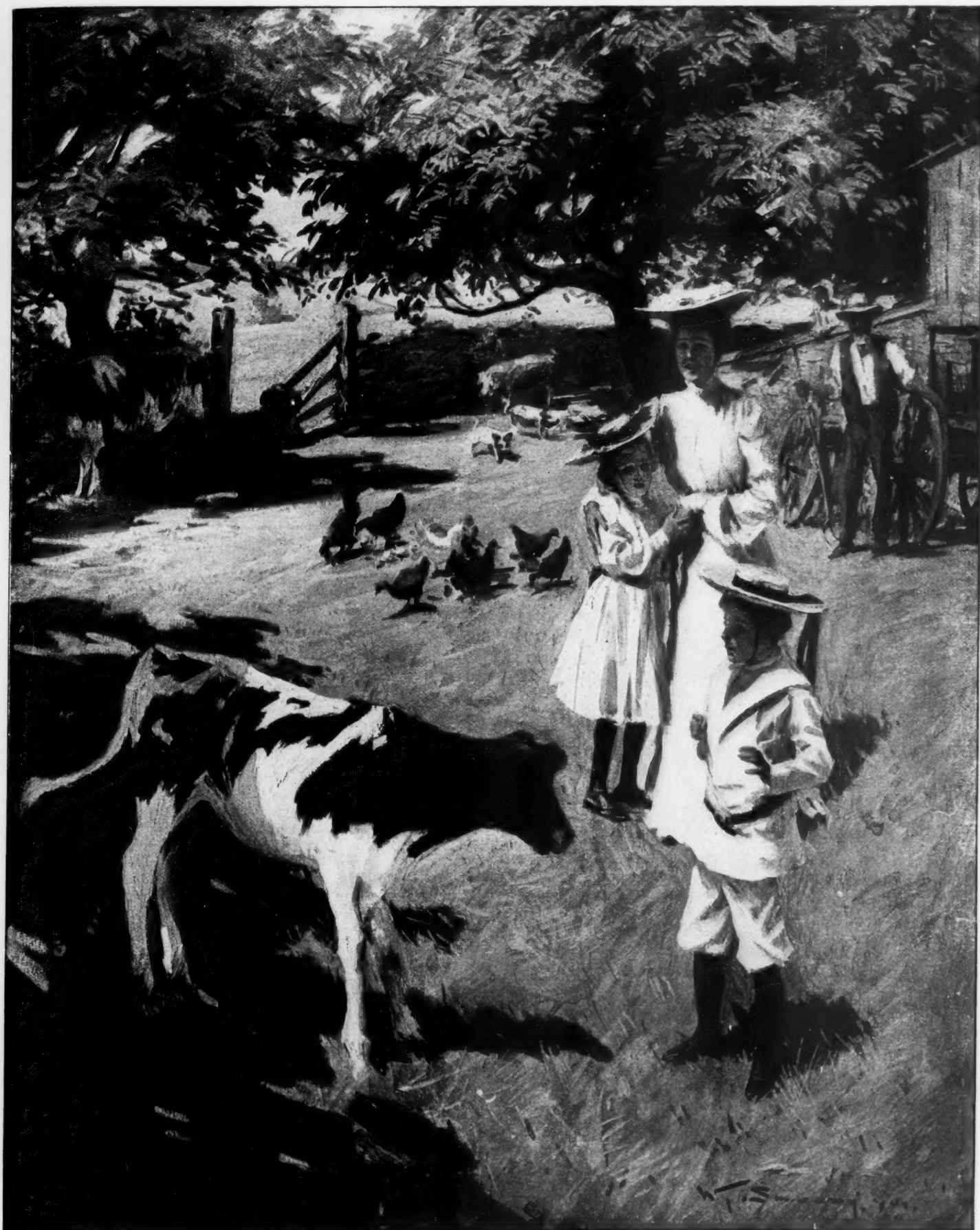
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ON THE FARM

DRAWN BY W. T. SMEDLEY



JUST AS LONDON, the news centre of the world, influences opinion in all countries by the twist it gives to facts, so New York wields the power of coloring the information which goes all over America. Political happenings are particularly distorted, because there is a special interest in distorting them. Judge PARKER's telegram is a case in point. Delegates to the Convention, no matter where they came from, were enraged over that message; yet the leaders, for the sake of not weakening the party, took in public another tone. The very politicians who in private treat the letter as a weakness or a trick rush into print with the assertion that it is the bravest act since DAVID. Some of these self-contradicting statesmen are looking for preferment; others wish merely to meet the enemy with a solid front. The press, as a whole, being on one side or the other, acts upon the same principles as the politicians. It says what it deems salubrious rather than what happens to be the truth. Judge PARKER is a trained old politician. For months he refused to speak upon the money question. Mr. HILL told Mr. BRYAN that he did not know what Mr. PARKER thought upon the money question. Mr. SHEEHAN told the delegates that he was authorized absolutely to speak for his candidate. Judge PARKER could not have been nominated had he insisted on the gold plank before he secured the nomination. He had every opportunity to know about the long, hard contest that preceded the final compromise on the platform. He has spent his life in such political atmosphere, and he knew exactly the forces that were at work. Yet the legend that he acted from motives entirely beyond reproach will probably be successfully established by the Eastern newspapers.

HOW OPINION
IS CREATED

THE HAZARDS OF TELEGRAPHY led to an assertion, in the account which Mr. HAPGOOD telegraphed to our Convention Number about the political bearings of what was happening at St. Louis, that the Democrats, speaking in private, were "not hypocrites enough to say that PARKER is a greater friend to unjust privilege than ROOSEVELT." Of course, what was meant was "foe" to unjust privileges. That is the issue which in the West is most deeply felt, and it explains the hold of Mr. BRYAN on that region. It is the issue which the Convention hoped might not be obscured by the corpse of the money question. "Never," said TOLSTOI recently, "at any period of religious decline has the neglect and forgetfulness of the chief characteristic of all religion and of Christianity in particular—the principle of human equality—fallen to

THE ISSUE
IN THE WEST

so low a level as it has descended to in our time." It is the principle of equality that excites and attracts the West. Plutocracy is a reality. An ordinary man is taxed more in proportion than a millionaire and represented less. If Mr. BRYAN, with his personality, his voice, and his conviction that a man with a hundred dollars should be treated as fairly as a man with a million, were free of mistaken ideas about the means to eradicate corruption and inequality, his power would be unlimited west of Indiana. As to the Democracy which Judge PARKER represents, it differs from Republicanism so little that with Democrats in the West President ROOSEVELT is more popular than any member of their own party.

OUR OWN
POSITION

"**WHAT ARE YOU ANYWAY?**" cries one more subscriber, who is merely the latest of a multitude. He wants it in black and white—Republican or Democratic. Many letters wish to know why we are against the President, and as many more wish to know why we are for him. Some complain of our attacking Mr. BRYAN, and others complain of our applauding him. We are called alternately plutocrat and demagogue. It is not enough for us to say that Mr. ROOSEVELT is a good President, who has made some errors and some compromises; that Mr. BRYAN represents some just ideals and some dangerous heresies; that Mr. CLEVELAND is a powerful figure, who has no great sympathy with the masses; that the Republicans have usually been plutocratic and the Democrats idiotic, and so on through the list of our opinions. The average man dearly loves a label. Intellectually, he wishes to get somebody's collar on his neck. It may be a limitation of our temperament, but we have no intention of giving our free thought into the charge of any party, or any faction of any party. We shall treat the President, Judge PARKER, the Republicans, the Democrats,

the East, the West, the South, exactly as may be called for by developments of the moment. There is truth on every side, and falsehood, and our function is to expose falsehood and expound truth, wherever it may be, as far as we are able.

THOSE CONTESTS WHICH HAVE MEANING of some higher sort than party prejudice are the only ones that stir our feelings. Mayor JONES of Toledo, whose death is now being sincerely mourned, was a noble figure in our public life. He went into politics from a single desire to benefit his fellow-creatures. As an employer, in private life, he had given high wages and short hours of his own free will, both in the country and after he moved to the city. "Golden Rule JONES" was an inspiring man. In none of the political contests now before us is there any figure so purely spiritual as he, but yet there are a number in which the issues have a moral element. In Missouri, Mr. FOLK's campaign has a greater importance than any other now in progress. In Illinois DENEEN has given evidence of public usefulness that calls for his election apart from party lines. What the best citizens of Delaware most wish is anything to end ADDICKS. Why the President chose to recognize AD-

MORAL
ASPECTS

DICKS' supporter, BYRNE, again is beyond understanding. We notice, by the way, that a comment on Mr. ROOSEVELT's ADDICKS record, which we endeavored to fill with gentle irony, has been taken by some readers as a serious defence. In New York we do not like the look of things. The more the President becomes entangled with such men as ODELL and BLACK the worse for his permanent standing. BLACK is evidently scheduled for something—probably Senator or Governor—and apparently with Federal approval. In Wisconsin the Administration is unfortunately represented by what, on moral principle, is the lower side. Governor LA FOLLETTE stands upon a platform which distinctly represents the interests of the people. He seeks direct primaries, taxes on inheritance and income, full taxation of railways, and regulation of them by a commission. He represents real issues, and the SPOONER faction merely represent the unimportant fact that they belong to the party called Republican. It would be well if in all the States moral issues could be seen as clearly as in Missouri, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

THE PREMIER OF CANADA recently made a speech, in which he held up the United States tariff as a warning to his people. Immediately after the DINGLEY tariff, he declared, capital began to flow into unhealthy channels. Many industries were denuded of their legitimate capital in order that it might be put into trusts and combines. During the few years that followed not less than fifteen combines and trusts were organized in the United States. There was the coal trust, which, according to Sir WILFRID, almost created a revolution in the United States; the iron and steel trusts, trusts on farm implements, on chemicals, on sugar, on tobacco, on paper, on glass, on leather, on rubber goods, on electrical apparatus, on radiators, on elevators, on flour, on clocks, and on beef. He spoke of the collapse of some big combinations, and said that Canada had escaped all this, and was enjoying an even and safe prosperity. It takes a special genius to make figures interesting. If Mr. GLADSTONE were a living American to-day he could turn the Republicans out of power by what he would demonstrate about the tariff and its relations to the distribution of taxes, to trusts, legislation, and morality. Mr. MCKINLEY's plea for reciprocity before his death was clear and earnest. "Reciprocity treaties," he said, "are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not." The growth of the trusts since MCKINLEY's death has further weakened the position of those who would forever "stand pat." The platform of the Republicans to-day upon the tariff is without any serious element. It is phraseology carefully elaborated to avoid meaning.

THE TARIFF

MR. BRYAN IS BEHIND HIS PARTY in one respect; and by his party we mean the radical Democracy, and not that branch which is as conservative, and as strictly guided by the pulse of Wall Street, as the Republicans, and much more so than the President. Mr. BRYAN is behind his party in his inability either to understand finance or, understanding his error, to acknowledge it. The rest of his branch of the party wishes to be



rid of its mistakes in order to take steps in advance. It wishes to be able to fight for an income tax, for tariff revision, for reciprocity, for regulation of monopolies, for equal taxation, in a way that can appeal to men whose sympathies are popular but whose heads are level. In this sense, of earnest desire to distribute

MR. BRYAN'S FUTURE

burdens and opportunities, Governor LA FOLLETTE and President ROOSEVELT are much more Democratic than the leaders of the PARKER wing. Mr. BRYAN will, we hope, be wise enough to drop from his programme all his stupid and incompetent reasoning about currency, and his threats to pack the United States Supreme Court, and thereby put himself upon safe ground as the leader of those Democrats who are working for a more real liberty.

THAT PEACE HAS HER VICTORIES is one of the lines of type that a newspaper may safely keep set up, ready for constant use, along with force as a last resort and letting loose the dogs of war. England has concluded with Germany a treaty of arbitration the same in scope as the one which followed the visit of Edward to France. The French treaty, however, was received in England with enthusiasm and the German treaty with disgust, except by the small group of Liberals who are always for peace, or peace talk, at any price, at least while they are out of office, like the Democrats in America. The French treaty of arbitration coincided with a belief among thinking men of both nations that there were no essential conflicts of interest facing the former enemies. The German treaty comes at a time when nearly all England sees in Germany the power which is dissatisfied with

THE MARCH OF ARBITRATION

her present possessions and is looking about for any commotion which will enable her to emerge with increase of territory. Germany it is that causes the constant and very rapid increase of navies throughout the world. The English do not object to arbitrating the legal points provided for in the new treaty. They merely wish it understood that, whereas the treaty with France expresses a far-reaching desire for peace on the part of both Governments, the treaty with Germany means no more than the narrow field it covers. We believe, however, that the English people take too severe a view; not unnaturally, since nobody does so much as the Kaiser to keep war talk alive. Yet any arbitration treaty has its psychologic influence, and the mere fact of the existence of such an agreement will tend to lessen the distrust which has existed between Germany and England ever since Mr. CHAMBERLAIN brought the truth to general attention by his declaration that Germany should be watched.

A RUSSIAN PRINCE, interviewed in St. Petersburg, gives humorously the confidence which KUROPATKIN, CASSINI, and others express with a seriousness which renders them ridiculous. "I will give you—what you call it?—a tip, my friend. Yes, a tip. It is a mistake of Europe to go to Russia as one would go to France, to England, to the Quirinal. One should go to Russia in the same way, with the same care, and the same means, as to China. Then, ah, then, you begin to talk!" In other words, he thinks that in dealing with the Russian we should ignore the Slav and look for the Mongol underneath. The peasant is Oriental. The governing class is Oriental. "Me, too; all the same old lot—all pitched with the same brush. We are Easterns underneath, and it is tommy-rot to try to put the salt of the West on the tail of the East." Most of the Russian declarations have had a pecu-

OUR FRIEND THE PRINCE

uliarly displeasing absurdity, but our friend the Prince has some of the humor of Bardolph and Nym, and withal a certain quietude that suggests possibilities of truth. "You must take a rest, you must let up; and because the *Petropavlovsk* is immersed, and Port Arthur will chuck a sponge, it is not to think that all is going to rip at that. No! Not a bit of it! It will take a little bit more yet to give Russia—all the Russia of the people—a veritable scratch, and then there will be a Tartar to be caught which will not keep off the grass for the Geneva convention. The Japanese, the more they make war the more they are European. But we, the longer we fight the more we are Easterns, and some day we will be—how is it?—seriously annoyed. These etiquettes of fighting, these punctilios of making dead people, they cramp our style. But when we get our shirt out, as Rudyard Shakespeare says, then there will be a high old kettle of fish." The Prince sees Russia fighting all Europe, killing wounded, hanging prisoners, torturing spies, and poisoning water.

"It is the real thing, but uneasy to do." A great nation of Easterns fighting for their very life will stop at nothing. Long after Port Arthur has ceased to awaken the Russian, when worse things have happened, "we shall be busy, and there will be wigs on the lawn." We hope that Mr. PERCEVAL GIBBON was literal in transmitting these views. We would not, for some money, have missed acquaintance with this Prince. Although he overrates the efficiency of Eastern savagery and Eastern guile, he does it with a gracefulness that carries us back to CHARLES II and his light-mannered warriors.

OF COURSE, BOOKER WASHINGTON was misquoted by Captain HOBSON, and it did not take him long to say so. Captain HOBSON is fond of the dramatic. In his search for subjects he took a try at BOOKER WASHINGTON, endeavoring to show that the Republicans and Mr. ROOSEVELT had demoralized not only the South but the great negro leader. Captain HOBSON alleged that Mr. WASHINGTON had spoken in favor of having negroes and whites attend the same schools and churches in the South. BOOKER WASHINGTON replied mildly that Captain HOBSON must have misread his speech, as he had not mentioned the subject. The South has been grossly wronged by the President and his party, and the border States will rightly go Democratic; but the South is also wronged by mere injudicious fire-eaters like young HOBSON. He ought to be made a CARNEGIE Hero, on his kissing record, and retired from public life. BOOKER WASHINGTON, on the other hand, is about as wise a man as the country owns—wiser on the negro question than any fire-eater, South, North, or in the White House—and we hardly expect a slip from him at this late day

WASHINGTON AND HOBSON

ONE OF THE WORST MISTAKES connected with the very interesting Exposition at St. Louis is the Sunday closing. Nobody loses more by it than the champions of real religion, for nothing could do more to cool a people toward religion than an act so out of accord with the feelings of the time. How the error came to be made nobody seems to know. The provision was made a condition of the National Government's contribution, several years ago, but what influences led the Government to make the provision we have been unable to learn. It may have been merely the idiosyncrasy of some one Congressman. We have heard, with scepticism, that brewing influences were behind it. Certainly the brewers, the St. Louis restaurants, and the keepers of billiard halls are the only gainers, and especially the brewers, for the crowds which would have been having refining pleasure at the Exposition grounds now have a somewhat less refining pleasure drinking beer by thousands in the resorts with which St. Louis is surrounded. It would be a good thing if the forces which caused this mistake at Washington could be uncovered.

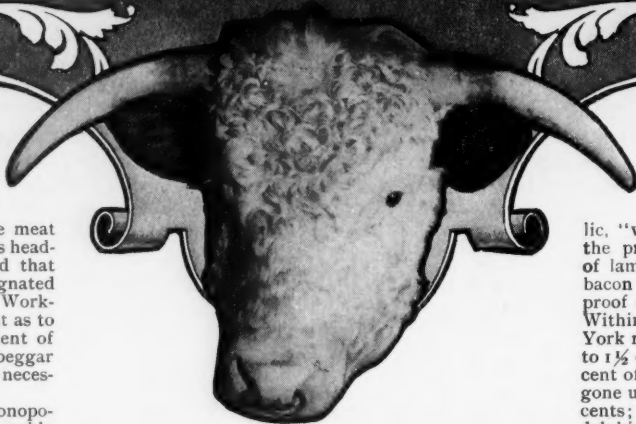
SUNDAY AT ST. LOUIS

PICTURES OF PRETTY WOMEN are the most popular attraction extant to-day. A portrait of a woman by a great painter sells for twice the sum paid for a portrait of a man by the same artist. Advertisements, no matter what substance they recommend, decorate themselves with feminine beauty, and hundreds of girls make a good living posing for photographers. The women themselves, in this country, care more for beauty in women than in men; or at least they study it more and talk more about it. This interest is faithfully reflected by the newspapers, especially the yellow ones, which describe every murderess as beautiful. Women of society are now more widely known in feature than ever before in history, because their photographs are so constantly reproduced. It is a kind of fame, and they can not resist it, even those who are inclined to think it vulgar. Perhaps it is vulgar, but that matters little, if it spreads charm around the world. Dandelions are vulgar, according to the ordinary judgment, and even poets do not celebrate them; and daisies, to the farmer, are a peculiarly vicious weed. Moral standards are often equally conventional and erroneous. The present tendency to exhibit a pretty woman's face everywhere—with poem, story, essay, advertisement, society news, stage gossip, or with no excuse at all, may not prove so much that our taste is vulgar as that we are frankly indulging ourselves in the love of beauty which we can appreciate, and this indulgence may lead us to the appreciation of other kinds.

VULGARITY AND CHARM

MEAT: A Problem for the Public

By Samuel Hopkins Adams



WHEN trusts fall out, the public foots the bills. Repeated instances have impressed that lesson on the general consciousness. The coal strike of two winters ago was a notable example. Now it is meat. The association of wholesale meat packers, known as the Beef Trust, which from its headquarters in Chicago controls this industry, and that branch of the labor trust which is officially designated as the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, have had a disagreement as to wage-scale, in consequence of which every resident of the United States who is not a vegetarian or a beggar is paying more than it is worth for one of the necessities of life.

Both parties to the strike are, in purpose, monopolies. The Beef Trust, by virtue of extra-favorable agreements with the railroads and by an established system of crushing competition, controls more than nine-tenths of the supply of this commodity. The labor union undertakes to say that no non-member shall do the work of converting cattle into meat, and in defence of this monopolistic principle is prepared to use all its organized power in "tying up" rebellious plants. The two crossed swords when, a month ago, several hundred unskilled laborers in the Chicago stockyards, known as butchers' helpers, decided that they were not getting enough pay. By an agreement with Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Swift & Co., and others of the great packers who constitute the Trust, wages had been paid at the rate of 18½ cents an hour. At the expiration of the agreement, the packers proposed to reduce the tariff to 17½ cents an hour, on two grounds: First, that they could get all the labor they wanted at that rate from the thousands of unemployed applying for work every week; second, that general economic conditions in and out of the trade no longer warranted the higher rate. To this the laborers refused to accede. They would not accept the lesser wage. Rather, they would strike. Arbitration was suggested, and each side promptly charged the other with the responsibility for its non-adoption. The strike was called and the butchers' helpers in the Trust's Chicago plants quit work.

Up to this point the matter presents a purely local aspect. It concerns—quite deeply, it is true, but not in a manner to convulse the nation—the local employers and their employees. And to this it might well have been limited to the end of the chapter had the commodity affected been buttons, for instance, or tin whistles. In such event we should have contrived to supply the new garments from the old or to fortify them with string while possessing our souls in patience for the end to come; or our musical thirst could be assuaged by the toy horn and the corner band. But meat, so we have come to think, we must have every day. Both parties to the strike proceeded to read the public an object-lesson in meat. Both sides undertook to enlist public interest: the packers by hastily raising the wholesale price to the trade; the strikers by using the ingenious and popular device of the sympathetic strike to cut off the supply. Then and there the Chicago strike ceased to be a local issue. All over the country laborers went out, prices went up, and the public went hungry or paid its money. Before the strike had been on a week fifty thousand men were out, there was a strong probability that as many more would go out, 90 per cent of the plants were crippled, and every city in the nation was facing the possibility of a meat famine. Whether this famine shall come to pass or not—and at the present writing it seems more than probable—the issue exemplifies one important fact—that a dispute between two comparatively small bodies of men over a question which is, primarily, of import only to the disputants, can and does put the fear of hunger upon the United States of America. It is a situation hardly calculated to fill Americans with a high national pride—not to mention the fact that it is costing us money.

The strike came on July 12. President Donnelly called out the butchers, cutters, carvers, slaughterers, drivers, and helpers in such principal meat centres of the country as Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Fort Worth, New York, St. Paul, and Sioux City. In none of these cities did any of the classes above listed except the helpers allege any grievance; the others were purely sympathetic strikers. By July 13 every important centre of the industry except Cin-

cinnati and Milwaukee, which are not controlled by the Beef Trust, was reduced to an insignificant output. Clerks, bookkeepers, and stenographers were set to hard manual labor. Members of the firms affected wielded the cleaver, the axe, and the saw. A general manager in Chicago undertaking to slaughter a union steer with a union axe by non-union methods was run out of his own shop by the outraged animal. Some outside labor was brought in, but it was of little avail.

Comparative Prices of Meat

	Before the strike	End of first week of strike
	PER POUND	PER POUND
Prime Beef	18 cents	23 to 26 cents
Porterhouse Steak	26 cents	30 to 34 cents
Sirloin Steak	18 cents	26 cents
Mutton	13 cents	15 to 16 cents
Veal	19 cents	21 to 22 cents
Lamb	16 cents	21 to 22 cents

The strikers were pleased. They were attaining their object: to secure public attention by making the public suffer and to put the blame upon the Beef Trust. Said H. L. Eichelberger, general organizer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of New York City, in an interview regarding the New York situation: "There will not be a pound of meat for sale in this city in three days. [A prophecy by no means fulfilled.] We have every branch so thoroughly organized that the firms can not help themselves. There

clination to carry out their own forecast. The advance was prompt and general.

"The strike was not two hours old," announced an association of Chicago reform dealers in a formal statement to the public, "when every packing house in this city raised the price of beef by the carcass 2½ cents a pound, of lamb 4 cents, of pork loin 2 cents, of hams and bacon 1½ cents, and of rounds of beef 2 cents." In proof of which they referred to their own invoices. Within two days after the beginning of the strike New York reported a rise in the wholesale price of beef of 1 to 1½ cents a pound. Pittsburg announced that 90 per cent of its supply had been cut off and the price had gone up 3 cents a pound. Omaha reported a rise of 2 cents; New Haven, 4 cents; Cleveland, ½ cent; Philadelphia, from 1 to 2 cents; St. Paul and Milwaukee, the same; Portland, Maine, 3 cents, and Boston from 2 to 3 cents. Naturally the retail prices went up by a higher percentage than the wholesale. The accompanying table shows the tariff for the few days following the strike in the nation's greatest meat-consuming centre, New York City.

Representatives of the Trust criticised the retail dealers for raising prices so high. While the best class of butcher shops kept their rates to regular customers down as long as they could, others undoubtedly made hay while the sun shone. Not only beef, but veal, mutton, pork, and even poultry, eggs, and canned meats, went up. In New York City the advance in veal and mutton prices would seem to be unjustified since only a small percentage of these meats comes from the Trust, most of the supply coming from local firms. The poor were hit hardest. The harpies who make every famine a source of profit sent the prices ballooning on the very class of meat which is least affected by the shortage—the poorer and cheaper cuts. On the crowded East Side of New York in particular the rates became exorbitant. But the East Side has its own way of dealing with these problems.

"By this time to-morrow you'll be glad enough to give away your meat and escape with your hide," said a Hester Street Jewess to the meat-shop proprietor who had just charged her two prices for a chuck steak. And another told her butcher: "You won't live long enough to sell me any more meat after this robbery."

A large number of East Side butchers, after sounding the temper of their patrons, closed down. Their defence for advanced prices is that the wholesalers doubled prices on them. Accusations and counter-accusations have been rife. The wholesalers charged the increased cost of meat upon the retailers. The retailers say that the independent non-Trust packers have put rates far up. Other retailers blame the Trust. One thing is certain: The Trust has raised prices, and it has raised them before there was any necessity of it to cover itself against loss. With meat to sell and with operating expenses greatly decreased, it is charging more than the normal price for all its products. "The law of supply and demand" is the explanation given.

Suspicion has been publicly expressed that there is collusion between the Beef Trust and the Labor Trust to clear off at high prices an overstock of low-grade meats. Those who take this view support it by pointing out that both parties have from the first appeared to be agreed upon a rise, and prophesy that after the strike is settled the cost to the public will be kept up for some time at a fine profit to the Trust. Furthermore, they say that for some time after the strike was declared the Trust made no great effort to slaughter cattle. This theory presupposes of course the venality on the part of some of the strike leaders, since the workingmen have nothing to gain and their wages to lose by quitting work. However this may be, if the results of the coal strike

are any criterion, the Trust is less likely to lose than to gain in the long run.

Arbitration was, of course, a repeated suggestion early in the trouble. But there was a serious obstacle here in the attitude of the labor union officials, who wanted, apparently, arbitration of their own brand or none at all. Said President Donnelly on July 15: "We are willing to submit our wage scale to arbitration, but with the understanding that no award shall be made involving a reduction in wages. We believe in fair arbitration at all times." Later he said that this demand would have been withdrawn had the packers

John Floorach, Secretary of the Butchers' Union

Michael Donnelly, President of the Amalgamated Butchers' Union

George W. Perkins, President of the Cigar-makers' Union



J. W. Sterling, Vice-President of the Butchers' Organization

Samuel Goussens, President of the American Federation of Labor

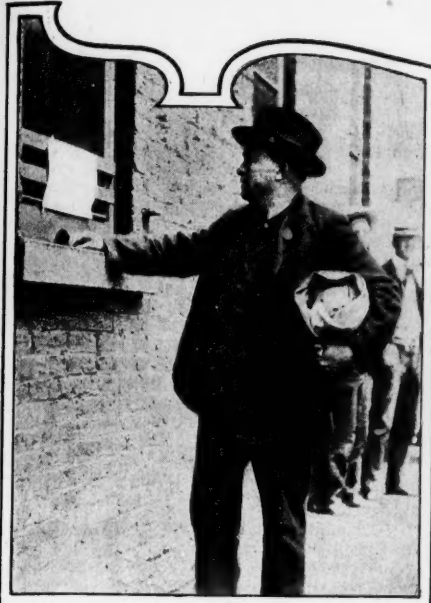
Thomas I. Kidd, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor

Officers of Several of the Unions Involved in the Butcher Workmen's Strike in Chicago

PHOTOGRAPH BY COOK & WADSWORTH

will be a meat famine all over the country. We did our best to avoid a strike, and now the responsibility is up to the employers."

For a parallel to this threat—for it must be regarded as such—a representative of the Beef Trust forecast, on the same date, a prompt raise of the price of meat because of the strike, adding, "The trouble was not of our choosing." On the other hand, such firms as Nelson Morris & Co., Armour & Co., and Swift & Co. declared at first that there was a plentiful supply of fresh meat on hand, and stated there would be no advance in prices. But they lacked either the power or the in-



A Striker at the Pay Window



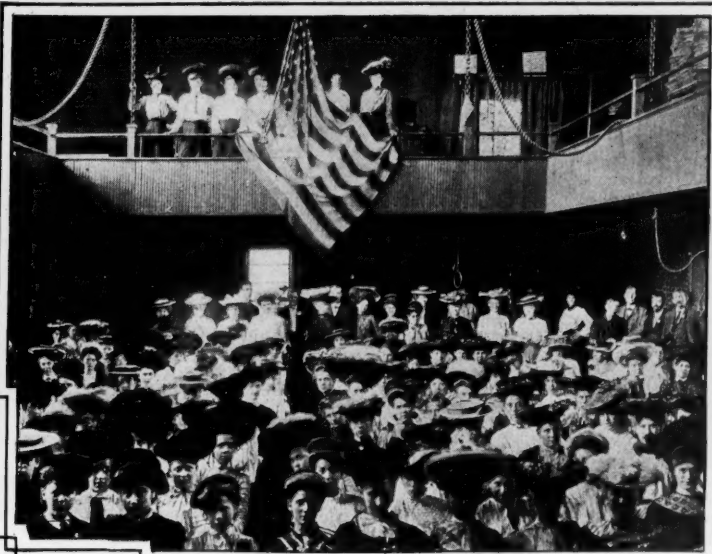
Girl Strikers Going to a Meeting of their Union



Strikers' Wives Laying in Supplies



A CURBSTONE ORATOR ADDRESSING THE STRIKERS IN FRONT OF THEIR HEADQUARTERS



A MASS-MEETING OF GIRL STRIKERS



ARREST OF RIOTERS ON ASHLAND AVENUE

THE STRIKE OF THE BUTCHER WORKMEN IN CHICAGO

evinced an inclination to give way on another point; viz., that the packers should take back promptly all the striking employees. This they refused to do, and up to the present writing all attempts to refer the question to arbitration have been abortive, because of this split. Probably the strike might have been much better timed, so far as the strikers are concerned. A strike on a falling market is severely handicapped. The labor market is distinctly a falling one. Except for harvest work—to which, by the way, some of the Chicago strikers have turned their attention—there is less of demand by employers than of supply of the unemployed. On the other hand, the packers have an unpleasant problem in the activity of the independent plants, which are working night and day upon many more orders than they can fill. Most of these are conducted by Jews, and the operators are exemplifying in the present crisis the active business virtues of a race beneath whose feet vegetation attains no advanced growth. In Denver, where the independent packers have been fighting a hard battle against the price-cutting of the trust, there are strong prospects that they may establish themselves firmly throughout the far Western field. Then, too, the New York butchers already have under way large abattoirs where they can do their own killing independent of the Trust's troubles. All these matters menace the continued supremacy of the monopoly and will be a much more potent factor in impelling the packers to end the strike than the necessity of curtailing their output.

Judging from the early conduct of the strikers' cam-

paign, violence was to play little part. A few outbreaks there were, but any important attacks on the plants or on "scab" workmen were conspicuous by absence. It must be remembered that in these labor crises, brawls and street riots, which in reality have little or nothing to do with the strike itself, are sometimes turned to good account by the employers in securing the aid of the militia. Backed by an armed force, "scab" workmen will take jobs which they would not consider were the police their only guardians. Therefore the smallest pretext is pressed for the calling out of the National Guard, ostensibly to protect property, but practically as a strike breaker. This should be considered in estimating the importance of sporadic violence. Certain it is that President Donnelly of the union is a strong opponent of the "slugging" method, and the "entertainment committee" policy, as advocated by the late Sam Parks.

Many of the important strikes have brought forward notable figures in the labor world. Michael Donnelly is the man of the meat strike. Ten years ago he was blacklisted for his prominence in a futile butchers' strike in Kansas City. He was then thirty years old. As in other cases, the blacklist proved a boomerang to its operators. Inhibited from his trade as a sheep butcher, Donnelly came to Chicago and began to exercise his talent for organization. At first he had but 25 men; now he leads an army of 60,000, which he has himself created. An army it is, in efficiency and discipline. For, in Donnelly's theory, discipline is the keystone of successful organization.

He believes in peaceful methods. In the present difficulty those men under his immediate influence not only left their work peacefully and quietly, but before their departure they so disposed of the meat on hand that it would not spoil. From the first he bade them keep out of saloons, preserve the peace, and respect property. Later he got out placards and dodgers announcing that the union would protect no member who was guilty of rioting and violence. At times his men have accused him of being too easy-going in his attitude toward the employers, because he has several times held them back from striking, but no serious opposition to him has ever developed. When the strike did come, however, his attitude toward the employers seems to have been as demanding as the most radical of his followers could wish.

The latest prospects, at the time of going to press, are that the entire meat-packing industry will be tied up; that the firemen will probably go out, leaving thousands of tons of meat, which the public needs, to spoil, and even that the independent packers will be affected, the better to drive the lesson home. For if the workmen now getting union wages or better from the plants outside of the Trust could be prevailed on to quit, then would come meat famine indeed. What withholds the strikers from this step, which has been under advisement for some time, is the danger of arousing the public wrath by a too obvious endeavor to starve the consumers out. And the meat-consuming public has nothing to do but look on. What is to be the outcome?

ANIMALS À LA MODE: I.—The Adventure of Monsieur Beau

By HARRISON RHODES : Illustrated by EDWARD PENFIELD

AUTHOR'S NOTE.—Why should so many tales of stirring adventure or of sprightly romance still be told of the human race? To a sincere lover of animals and an admiring reader of modern dog stories, it is a constant wonder that the editors of our magazines allow so large a part of their space to be monopolized by fiction that deals only with men and women, or by animal stories of writers who, like Mr. Jack London, seem to delight in emphasizing the animal side of their subjects. A beginning has however been made. At least a third of all the stories in the periodicals are of animals who are exactly like human beings. Why not all, however? Why will literary men stick to the hackneyed conventional methods? Why does Mr. Winston Churchill continue to exploit American history? Has America produced no race of dogs worthy of his chronicling? Why does Mr. Dunne write of Dooley? Are there not Irish terriers? Can not all follow along the literary path blazed by Mr. Richard Harding Davis in "The Bar Sinister"? There are dog stories enough to go round, something to suit each talent. If we grant to one man the undisputed position of master of the modern bench show, may we not be permitted to imagine with delight how another hand might have described that famous show which the great master of ceremonies organized more than a century ago to please the wits and belles of Bath?—H. R.

BATH was agog with the new excitement. The card tables had lost half their votaries, who might be seen at unusual hours exercising their canine pets. Many a beau's cravat was carelessly tied, and many a lovely lady's rouge too hastily put on, because valets and tiring-women, whose business was usually with periwigs and with pomades, were now engaged in bathing, in brushing, in curling, and in scenting the darling dogs. Nothing that Nash had ever invented had so stirred the world of fashion as did the great Bench Show.

It was even rumored that the new French Ambassador, who was coming straight to the famous spa, only stopping in London for the necessary formal visits, was bringing with him to exhibit a dog of that most famous, but least known, breed, of that strain of blood so valued by the kings of France, that none outside the royal family was ever allowed to possess a puppy of the Versailles Kennels, one of the marvelous Ponto or Curly dogs. It was said that the influence of St. James's Palace itself had been needed before Versailles would consent to allow Monsieur Beau, of the fiftieth generation of the pure Ponto blood, to cross the Channel. When the carriage of Monsieur the Duc d'Avrille arrived in Bath, it was fairly mobbed by women of quality who hoped to see, not his Excellency, but the dog, descend.

Monsieur d'Avrille, however, came alone, and to any inquiries concerning dogs he responded by a diplomatic shrug and a smile. But the gossips of the Pump Room did not lack explanations. Some said that the dog remained in London, and that a certain Great Personage was determined to retain him, even at the cost of a war with France. Others alleged that the priceless animal had escaped from the coach on the Great Bath Road, and that the Duc did not dare offer a reward for its recapture, lest the news should reach Paris and cause his recall. But it was whispered that a score of men were scouring Somerset and Oxfordshire, and that a thousand guineas would be paid to whoever should bring back the dog. The Pontos were like their royal masters, it was said, and such an escapade would probably please Monsieur Beau as much as it might have pleased the Duc d'Orleans, that dare-devil of the French court. But in the Pump Room darker and stranger stories were afloat. It was said that Monsieur d'Avrille, playing late at cards on his one night in London, had made a singular wager with Lord Harry Dash Johnston. If he lost, Monsieur Beau was not to be shown; if Lord Harry failed to win, Carlisle Mary, the most famous of English terriers, was to be withdrawn. Such a story probably arose from the fact that all Bath knew that to one of these two animals must the first prize fall. [In this early bench show there were no classes, only five prizes for general competition.]

However, for the moment this little tale deals only with a poor Irish lad in the Dash Johnston stables, and with an unhappy stray dog he took in out of the cold. Patrick was rough in manner, but any one who had seen him with his mother and his young sister would have known that he would be kind to animals.

One blustery night as Patrick was reeling home—but we forgive such faults in a true dog-lover—he stumbled and almost fell over a poor cold shivering object, almost unrecognizable as a dog, from the caked mud upon his coat and the burrs matted in his hair. Pat's heart was touched, and that night the miserable beast slept upon the poor Irish lad's bed. The next day when washed, the stranger seemed to take heart; but, indeed, he needed to do so when he was turned into the yard, where Lord Harry's dogs took their exercise. The kennels greeted the queer-looking intruder with open scorn or derisive kindness or sly ridicule, as suited their taste. Nothing with such silly curly hair had ever been seen, no such strange mongrel ever trodden English turf. "Tramp," for so Pat had named him, seemed at first confused, as if he did not understand such treatment. Then proudly he raised his head, while mocking laughter rang around him. Slowly he crossed the yard toward the further corner, where he caught a glimpse of an opening. Surely, he thought, suffering and freedom were better than degradation of this sort. Then he saw Carlisle Mary and stopped. Who can guess what was in his heart?

The famous terrier looked at him, and derisive barks broke out around the yard. Was it likely that she would tolerate the presence of this mongrel stranger?



Tense in every limb, the flawless Ponto faced them

"Tramp" sank in courtly fashion to the ground, murmuring a compliment. An exchange of courtesies followed, in which it was noted that the stranger spoke with a lightness of manner uncommon in waifs and strays.

"These vulgar creatures often hang around kennels until they even try to imitate good manners," sneered Whitson Bompers, a haughty and overbearing bull-dog.

"It must comfort you," flashed back the highbred terrier, "to know that you are safe from such imitation."

Thus "Tramp" was tolerated about Lord Harry Dash Johnston's kennels, for Carlisle Mary's glistening teeth were feared, and she greeted the stranger each day most courteously. Patrick grew fonder of his dog, and finally began to talk of exhibiting him at the show. At this the smouldering enmity of the kennels burst out again into flame. When "Tramp" appeared on the promenade near the water trough, he faced a battery of mocking glances and murmured innuendo. But only the bull-dog spoke.

"It would interest us to know," he sneered, "your own opinion of your chances for a prize."

"I do not know," replied "Tramp" with dignity, "whether I shall be shown or not. But it would not be impossible that I should be found of as good blood as any English bull-dog."

Whitson Bompers sprang forward, but Carlisle Mary stood between.

"I believe that the stranger dog is of kennel-blood," she said. "And there will be no fighting," she added deliberately, delicately wrinkling her upper lip and displaying an ivory fang.

At this moment Lord Harry lounged across the lawn, and the good Patrick humbly sought of him permission to enter his pet in the show.

"Let's see him," cried his Lordship jovially, and the inhabitants of the kennels gathered round while the Irish lad brought "Tramp" across the yard.

Lord Harry paled, so close observers noted; but perhaps it was only the noon-day heat. Quickly he recovered himself.

"That riff-raff!" he laughed. "No, keep him close, Patrick, I should like to see him again. But exhibit him? Never. I know the breed well."

He paused. All eyes were fixed on the terrier, who a moment before had guaranteed the stranger's words as to his gentle blood.

"I know them," continued Lord Harry, "they have musk-rat blood!"

"Tramp" wriggled protestingly in Patrick's arms. But Carlisle Mary haughtily turned her back upon the scene without a word. It was noticed that during the rest of the day she was more tolerant of Whitson Bompers.

Nothing but the yelping of dogs was heard in the Great Hall. In ten minutes Mr. Nash and Monsieur le Duc d'Avrille were to enter and declare the show open. Only a few kennel servants hurried to and fro, busy with the final preparations. On a wide platform near the centre stood Carlisle Mary; across from her Whitson Bompers. Suddenly Patrick came down the aisle, looking furtively from side to side. Pausing by the terrier's platform, he opened his coat and disclosed "Tramp." The poor boy had not been able to bear it that his dog should not be shown. But would Carlisle Mary share her platform, the only one in the show large enough for two? Hesitatingly he put "Tramp" down. For one instant the terrier hesitated and her chest heaved, then as she heard the bull-dog opposite give a bark of scorn, she licked the stranger's nose. A tear rose to "Tramp's" eye as Patrick hurriedly fastened him and ran away.

Down the Great Hall came Mr. Nash and the Ambassador, and close behind them Lord Harry Dash Johnston. Suddenly Lord Harry sprang forward, seized upon "Tramp," and, hauling at his chain, broke into a storm of oaths.

"What is this mongrel doing here?" he cried. Then the Ambassador of the French King spoke, his voice ringing clearly through the Hall.

"Back, Lord Harry! Gentlemen, this is the lost dog. This is Monsieur Beau, of the blood of the Royal Pontos or Curly Dogs, sired by Philibert of Burgundy, whose mother was Blanche of Touraine, and whose grandsire was Clovis of Versailles. Beau, champion of Versailles, Fontainebleau, and St. Germain. Back, Lord Harry!"

Tense in every limb, the flawless Ponto faced them, his head proudly raised. Then he moved and stood by Carlisle Mary's side.

"Surely, gentlemen," said Mr. Nash, "we need go no further. Here is our champion dog."

When Monsieur d'Avrille returned to Paris he took with him an English terrier, a present to his royal master. Indeed, Lord Harry saw no other way to save his honor. The story was the ten days' wonder of Bath. Even now those who possess in their kennels an Anglo-Pontine terrier may be interested in the tale.



DRAWN BY ANDRÉ CASTAIGNE

THE PERILOUS SIDE OF A PROSAIC CALLING

A WINDOW WASHER AT WORK TWO HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE SIDEWALK

In some of the large office buildings of New York City as many as a dozen men are regularly employed as window washers, and their time is devoted entirely to this duty. When a man is washing the outside of a window he wears a broad belt, fitted with rings, through which runs a rope that is hooked to the window casing on either side. Thus it is possible for him to step from side to side along the window sill while he works, and at the same time he is protected from falling should his foot slip or should he lose his balance.

The International Council of Women

By IDA HUSTED HARPER



BERLIN, June 28, 1904

WHAT is this International Council of Women which for several weeks has kept the staid city of Berlin on the *qui vive* and aroused the interest of all Germany? It is the largest, most comprehensive, and most progressive organization of women in existence, and represents several million members. Twenty countries, extending around the globe, have National Councils composed of various associations, which include practically all lines of activity in which women are engaged—religious, philanthropic, industrial, patriotic, political, etc. These Councils stand for no one propaganda more than another, but at intervals the Council of each country brings representatives from all its branches together in convention, for an interchange of ideas which will be of benefit to themselves and of interest to the public. All of these national bodies are united in this International Council that meets once every five years, and holds a great congress to which speakers are invited from all parts of the world.

The Council was organized in Washington, in 1888, under the auspices of Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, and other prominent American women. Its first Congress was held in Chicago during the World's Fair of 1893, its second in London, and the third has just finished its meeting in Berlin. At Chicago, ten thousand women daily poured into the big Art Building on the lake shore. In London, four different halls were crowded to their capacity twice a day for two weeks, the delegates and speakers were invited by Queen Victoria to a "tea" in Windsor Castle, by the Lord Bishop of London and by the head of the great Rothschild house to garden parties, and by various members of the nobility to afternoon and evening receptions where they met the most eminent men and women in England. And now the Berlin Congress has eclipsed all the rest!

The present meeting has been a revelation—to Berlin itself, which never before had the faintest conception of the tremendous possibilities of womanhood, and which, at the first, looking upon the proposed congress with amusement and good-natured tolerance, at the last regarded it with astonishment and admiration; to the German women who had it in charge and who at the beginning scarcely dared hope that it might meet with the favor of the Government, the press, and the people; but, above all, has it been a revelation to the visitors from other countries, and especially from the United States. We have always considered Germany the stronghold of conservatism in all matters of women's progress; tourists have brought back stories of their degraded position, the despatches have told how their meetings were broken up by the police, and the Emperor has been represented as ready with heel and spur for the woman who ventured outside of the kitchen, the nursery, and the parlor. We were almost afraid to set foot on German soil, we wrote our speeches in conciliatory language, and we agreed among ourselves that we would carefully refrain from doing or saying anything which would make trouble for the German women who were managing the Congress.

A Dauntless Convention

How absurd it all seems now as we look back over those two wonderful weeks! Never in all history was there a convention of women where such bold, radical, and independent utterances were made from the platform, and made, too, with a fire, intensity, and eloquence which we have seldom if ever seen equaled in our own country. Never were audiences more free and fearless in expressing their approval, and never was there more of enthusiasm and appreciation. It was evident that a strong Socialistic element was present at all the meetings, and women Socialists were allowed a fair representation among the speakers; but it was shown many times, when a division of sentiment was manifested by the audience, that they were considerably in the minority, and they had no part in the management of the Congress. This was perfect, and these German women, whom we always have thought of as confined exclusively to domestic life, displayed an organizing power which could not have been

exceeded by men who were veterans in managing conventions.

Frau Marie Stritt of Dresden, president of the German Council and just elected vice-president-at-large of the International, is a woman of remarkable beauty and oratorical power. All of these women must have used the greatest tact and discretion to achieve so triumphant a success for the Congress in this conservative city with its rigid adherence to customs and traditions, and especially to reach the climax of official recognition by the Government. The latter was expressed in three ways: The reception of the international officers and the Council presidents of each country by the Empress in the Royal Palace of Berlin; the garden party given by Count von Bülow, Imperial Chancellor, and Count von Posadowsky, Minister of the Interior; the banquet in the Rath-Haus, or town hall, by the Bürgermeister and Municipal Councilors, or Board of Aldermen.

Official Recognition

It was indeed a remarkable occasion, this official welcome by one of the largest cities in the world to a congress of women, and made still more so by the speeches of the Bürgermeister and the president of the board, who expressed their belief in complete equality of rights for women, and their hope that ultimately this might be attained. The reception was an official recognition never before extended to women by any

and the changes on it were rung over and over during the Congress in pleas for solidarity of action in all lines of the world's work. Two days after its close, the Emperor, in his address at Cuxhaven, expressed his delight at "the growing progress of the feeling of solidarity among the cultured nations," and said: "This solidarity goes on unnoticed but irresistible. It finds its way not only into the programme of leaders of State, but also into the thoughts of self-governing free citizens. This solidarity is nurtured in different ways, in serious political councils, in congresses, in sports."

This expression, whether consciously or unconsciously, of the very soul of the International Council of Women, by one of the most powerful rulers of the age, and following immediately the close of its meeting in his own domain, affords the keenest gratification to those who have participated in its proceedings. One can not make even the briefest and most superficial observation of affairs in Germany without a strong impression of new and vital forces which are carrying it forward with unprecedented speed. In this modern thought and action the Emperor leads. Open to criticism as he is in many respects, his vigor, activity, progressiveness, and ambition for the Empire permeate the nation like a current of electricity. "The Germans are a contented people," we are constantly told; "they are stolid, indifferent, and slow to protest against existing conditions." How then is one to explain three million Socialist votes? It is this very Socialist party which spurs the Imperial Government to reforms, and no one more fully understands the wisdom of a partial concession to its demands than does Emperor William. Intelligent Americans residing here believe the party is diminishing in power. However this may be, the new régime which it has been so strong a factor in inaugurating will have no retrogression, and in the near future Germany will take the same front rank in all modern, progressive movements that through her universities she long has held in the intellectual life of the Eastern Continent.

It is true that most of the conservative papers had ponderous editorials to prove that the Empire was founded on force, that it always must be maintained by force, and therefore women never must have any part in its government; it is also true that the Socialist press denounced it as a movement of the aristocracy; but the fact remains that officially and by the people at large the recognition was all that could be desired. It was indeed the original intention to grant the use of the Reichstag for the meetings, but its sessions did not adjourn in time. They were held in The Philharmonie, one of the largest music halls in the world, where are given during the season the many splendid concerts for which Berlin is famous. It contains under one roof four great audience rooms, all rich in decorations, and here four departments of the Congress were in progress at the same time. These included Education, Philanthropies, Arts and Sciences, Industries and Professions, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Legal Relations of Women, Temperance, Prison Reform, Literature, Social Settlements, and many other subjects in which women are interested.

Unanimous on the Suffrage Question

By far the largest meetings were those for Peace and Arbitration, and for Woman Suffrage, the latter indeed arousing much more interest than all of the others combined. Although women were present from all parts of the world, there seemed to be no division of opinion on this question, and the International Council unanimously adopted it as one of the principal objects for which it would work during the next five years. This is perhaps the most important action ever taken toward the enfranchisement of women, and it indicates unmistakably

that in all kinds of work and in all countries they find themselves at a disadvantage without the suffrage.

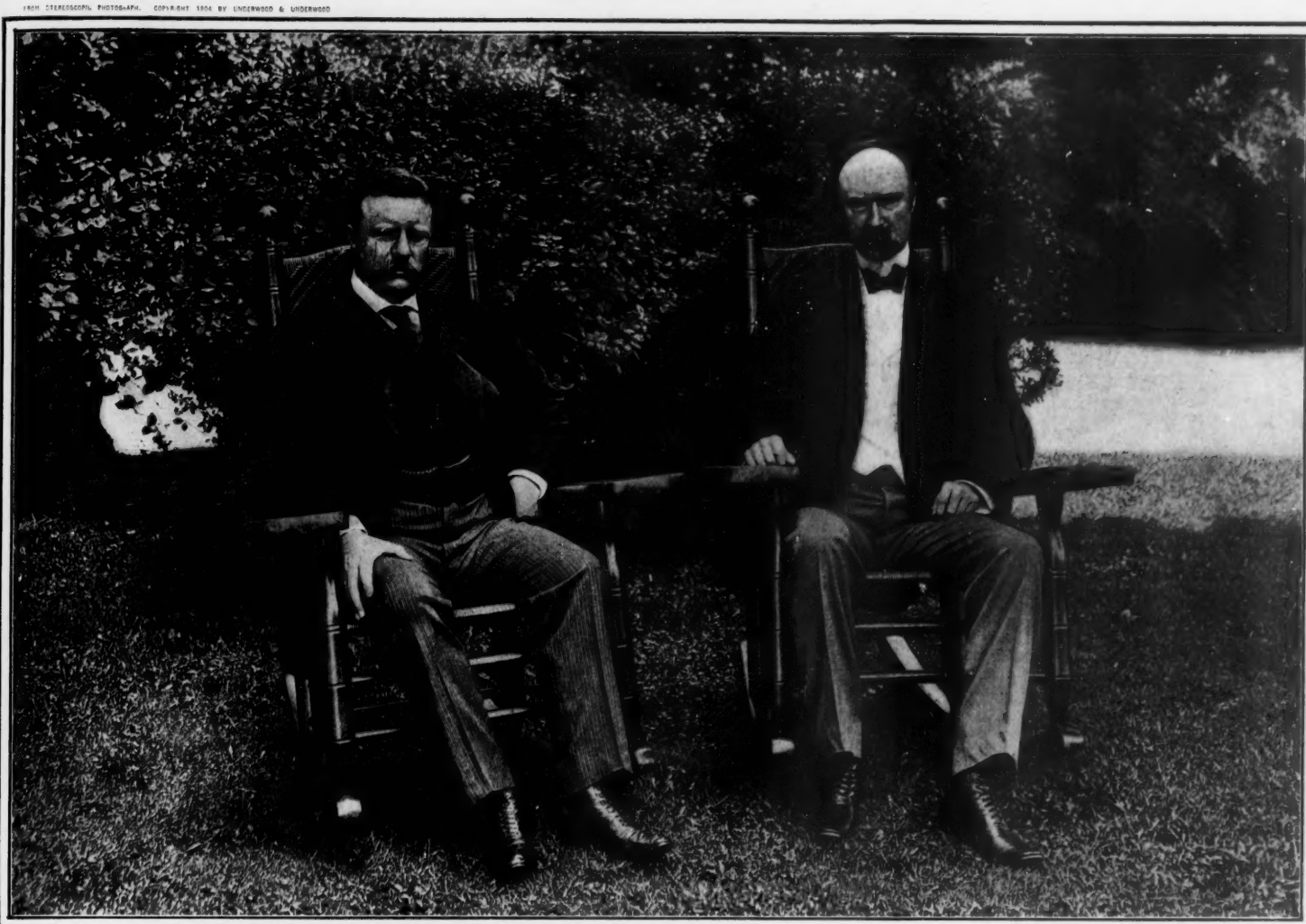
The influence of this International Congress will remain in Germany as an education to the people in the possibilities of womanhood, while women and their work will be placed henceforth on a distinctly higher plane, and both will command a greater respect.



Rev. Anna Howard Shaw and Miss Susan B. Anthony, American delegates to the Berlin International Council of Women; German delegates in the background

municipality, and that it should be initiated by a German city is a significant circumstance over which Great Britain and the United States may well ponder.

It seems, too, as if there was a peculiar significance in the speech of Emperor William on the occasion of the regatta at Kiel. The one dominating note of the International Council has always been expressed by the word "solidarity"—it is in fact "the Council idea"—



THE PRESIDENT AND SENATOR CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT



KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO KIEL

The King of England and Emperor William of Germany coming ashore from the British royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" to review the guard of honor



LITTLE SERMONS IN PEN AND INK.—No. 1

The second of these "little sermons" will be published in the Household Number for September, under the title of "From the Bartender's Point of View"; the third, and last, in the Household Number for October, under the title of "When the Old Folks Come to Town"

T H E A F

DEDICATED

BY DRAWN



ARMY OF WORK

DEDICATED TO EMPLOYERS OF CHILD LABOR

DRAWN BY CHARLES DANA GIBSON

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Illustrations by B. Cory Kilvert

FIVE LITTLE MEN

By W. A. FRASER

This is the third story of a series of six tales dealing with the adventures of Aleck, Teddy, Cyril, Jimmy, and Stewart, five youngsters who devote their entire time and attention to looking for trouble. In this quest they are peculiarly successful, as is shown by these recitals of their adventures. The present tale deals with an encounter with a strange animal. The previous stories appeared in the June and July Household Numbers. The others will be published in successive Household Numbers under the following titles: "Patent Fog Signals," "The Awakening of Rastus," and "A Gaudy Combat"

III. TIGE: A Story with Atmosphere

IT WAS SATURDAY—day replete with renderings of joy to all boys unsheathed of the schoolhouse—and three weeks after the demolition of the blue-glass St. Peter who had gazed for years with unbroken serenity upon the good people of Tona, from his casement-setting in the Presbyterian Church. Because of this sacrilegious act, Master Ted Rivers's airgun had rested under lock and key during these three weeks. But this Saturday he had become possessed of it once more, promising most faithfully not to go gunning within the village limits. News of the weapon's redemption went swiftly abroad, and as crows flock to a newly planted cornfield, so Ted's companions—little Jimmie, Brownie Cyril, Stewart Drummond, and Aleck—took their way to the general meeting-place in the vacant lot opposite Cyril Baker's home.

Joy realized! Ted was present with the cherished arm of precision. Also he had a dog—such a dog! Crosses beyond count had mingled in his little non-descript body until he was not even of any discernible color; he was just a shade—drab. There was nothing in the world of interest attaching to his existence beyond that the boys knew him.

"You got Tige now, have you, Stubs?" Aleck asked.

"Nope," replied Teddy indignantly, "he don't live to our house. I coaxed him 'long 'cause I'm goin' shootin' rabbits."

"Bet Tige ain't no good fer rabbits," objected Stewart. "I 'seen' Gubbins's Tom make him squeal like anything onct."

"Oh, cats is diff'rent," answered Teddy. "Pa Gubbins's Tom'll lick most any dog in Tona. Tige's part cocker, and cockers 're bully rabbit dogs. He's part hound, too."

"Bet you I could get a dog what'll hunt rabbits," Stewart continued.

"Can you, Tootie?" queried Cyril. "Get him, will you?"

"Let me shoot at a rabbit, Stubs, if I get an awful good dog?" bargained Tootie.

"Dunno—I'll see; guess I will. What dog'll you get?"

"Bert French's Pat. He's a setter, an'll fetch the rabbits when we shoot 'em."

"The big red one that runs with the bus?" asked Aleck.

"Yep, he knows me, 'cause he don't nip me when I hang on the bus. I've give him lots of bones; bet you I can coax him away."

"Hurry up then, Tootie," ordered Ted. "You get Pat, an' we'll take Tige an' meet you at the White Bridge."

Tootie acquired Pat, and, having joined the others, they sallied forth up the railroad track, and took their way to the fringe of tree-land that bordered the farms, abutting the seventh concession.

The little men, eager in the hunt, expected to find a rabbit behind every stump.

"There's one, Ted!" yelled Brownie;

but it was only a stock of dockweed rustling its thick gray-green leaves in a little tangle of elderberry.

"Sh-h-h! Shut yer mouth, you blamed little goat!" admonished Aleck, "you'll scare the rabbits—that's why we ain't seein' none yet."

"You fellers 's got to go off to one side," commanded Teddy, "an' when you see a rabbit make a noise like a bird; go caw! caw!—that won't scare 'em, an' I'll know what you mean. That's how the Injuns hunt in the woods."

Pat, the Irish setter, was weaving back and forth, back and forth through a grove of maple, and elm, and beech. Tige was doing a proper mongrel act, yapping and sniffing and puddling about; scurrying over the leaves here, splashing into a water-hole after frogs there, and hurrying back to shake the muddy fluid his long-haired coat had acquired over the boys.

"Git out, you blamed fool!" Teddy cried in exasperation, as the fondling cur clawed half-way up his back in exultant happiness.

"Didn't I say he wasn't no good?—bet you he'll chase all the rabbits over into Cook's swamp," said Tootie. "Pat's sniffin' 'em up; soon's you see him point with his tail, he's got a rabbit."

Pat was most certainly sniffing up something; he

was working with the rhythmic monotony of a horizontal engine.

The spirit of the woods was over the boys; all the Indian forest stories they had read or heard became revived in their souls. They slipped from tree to tree, from stump to stump; they were scouting, stalking; pitting their cunning against the wariness of the wood denizens.

"Don't break a twig," Aleck advised Brownie, who was near him. Aleck had read Indian stories.

Presently Pat took a few cautious steps, then stood like a beautiful statue in terra-cotta, one foreleg raised as though he had halted mid-step, his head low-hung, and his beautiful feathered tail straight out.

"Sh-h-h-h!" hissed Teddy, as, carrying his airgun at the "ready," he crept stealthily forward.

Tige, scurrying back from the chase of a fragment of wind, his long red tongue lolling from his mouth, and big, loose cocker-descended ears flopping like rag dolls, projected his unwholesome body upon the field of strategy. His crazy eye fell upon Pat. One of his many strains conveyed the information that there was something of life beyond the other dog. With a whine of eagerness the drab creature scuttled away, on past the terra-cotta statue, over a dead log, and the next instant was prancing about a beech tree up the trunk of which scrambled a red squirrel.

But Pat had not been at fault. The hullabaloo startled the cotton-tail he had been marking down, and the boys saw bunny frisk blithely away to disappear in his warren.

Tige was happy, if Teddy was not. He had discovered, treed, the very thing they had come all the way from Tona for.

"Shoot the blame little fool, Stubs," pleaded Aleck in disgust.

Even the squirrel jeered at Tige derisively. Cocking his palpitating tail over an arched back, he sneered, "Chur-r-r-h, chur-r-r-h! chuck—chuck—chuck—chuck! gbur-r-rh, chuck!"

"Yih, yih, yih!" yapped the cur, jumping at the tree-trunk, and hopping up and down in excited eagerness.

"Guess I'll shoot the squirrel," remarked Teddy, "then we'll go and dig the rabbit out."

But little redcoat was of a restless way of life—he made an exceedingly bad target. He even seemed to know which of the boys was most to be feared, and waltzed around the tree, generally keeping the trunk of it between the gunner and himself. Perhaps this was because Teddy kept pointing the something at him.

"If the blame thing would only keep still for a minute I'd pip him," grunted Ted.

So the squirrel thought; and he indulged in motions. Up one limb and down another he raced; from branch to branch he skipped, his big bushy tail a veritable wing as he took great leaps. And though Teddy fired many pellets, the squirrel finally landed safe through his own front door, a rent in a lofty, lightning-shattered elm.

Even at the spreading roots of this giant of the forest, Tige, with idiotic yap, incited the boys to slay the game he had unearthed. Redcoat's disappearance brought well-merited retribution to the dog's unhappy ribs. Ted's foot landed there with moving force.

"Git out, you blame fool dog!" the kicker said.

"Serves him right," approved Aleck. "Let's drive him home, Stubs, or we won't shoot nothin'."



The boys circled about and closed in, Teddy calling, "Sic 'im, Tige!"

"I said he wasn't no good," Tootie reminded them. Aleck's suggestion met with quick approval; sticks and exclamations of disapprobation were hurled at the drab outcast, and he was harried about the bush to his very great astonishment. He had done his level best, and this was all he got for his pains. Never having had a home, naturally enough it did not come into his mind to seek one when persecuted; so he tenaciously clung to the boys, dodging the sticks, drooping his tail at their words of wrath, and just keeping beyond range.

"Let's tie him up, an' we'll get him when we come back," suggested Cyril.

"Golly! that's a good idea, Brownie," Aleck approved.

"Who's got a string?"

"I got one," said Jimmie cheerfully, producing a shoestring from his pocket.

"That ain't no good," objected Ted; "it would cut his neck. Tain't long enough anyhow."

"Well, we won't get no rabbits," growled Tootie.

"Here, fellers, tie him up with my braces," said Aleck; "they ain't no good anyhow."

Graham's description of his braces was fairly accurate. Having lost a buckle with its button straps, that side of the brace was attached to his pants by a wire nail; where they had parted the original juncture at the back, he had united them with a knot.

"I got a best pair at home anyway," Aleck added, "an' I jes' put this pair on when I'm goin' huntin', or lacrosse, or somethin'."

Then Tige was coaxed; the fusillade of sticks and recrimination gave way to honeyed words, the patting of fat little legs. "Good dog, Tige! Poor old feller! Here Tige, Tige, Tige!" From the disruption of his rabbit point, Pat had stood and sat dejectedly about, expressing hurt dignity.

Finally Tige was entrapped and snared to a sapling. Then the boys trailed into the deeper forest with Pat.

"We'll get lots of rabbits now," opined Tootie; "bet you ef I had a gun I'd shoot seven."

For half an hour they skirmished the woods, and at the end of that time, Pat, who had forgotten his injury and had been most industrious, was again seen to locate a quarry just on the edge of a ravine they were approaching.

"I know that place, fellers," confided Brownie; "I've been here shootin' rabbits with Dad. It's Crowley's Creek, an' it's jus' full of rabbits—bet you there's more'n a hundred got their nests in it." "Keep back, boys; shut yer mouth, Brownie, an' give Stubs a chance to sneak up on him," commanded Aleck.

As before, Teddy crept cautiously toward Pat's discovery. He had not gone ten yards when, to the boys' horror, Tige's unmistakable whining yap came up out of the ravine.

"Gol darn the whiny thing!" grunted Aleck; "bet he's bust my braces."

At that moment Pat lowered his fan-like tail, and sneaked back, showing unmistakable evidence of fear.

Then a little black and brown body, white streaked on the back, came over the brow of the bank on a slow trot, followed by Tige; Aleck's broken brace dangling from the scraggy neck of the dog.

"Blame if he ain't broke 'em!" lamented Aleck.

"Gee! if Pat ain't 'fraid," cried Cyril.

"No, he ain't, neither, Brownie," disputed Tootie; "he's bringin' the rabbit for Ted to shoot him. He's a setter—setters always do that."

"That ain't a rabbit, Tootie," declared Cyril.

Pat was bringing him closer, and in the rear of this procession Tige was barking at a safe distance.

The small, white-striped animal seemed very little disturbed, and somehow rather self-reliant.

"That's a woodchuck, I bet," said Aleck. "Rabbits has got long ears."

"Woodchucks always go in their holes soon's you see 'em," declared Cyril, "p'raps it's a coon."

"That's just what it is, bet you anything," affirmed Ted; "coons is striped all down the back—an' they go fishin' fer frogs in the creeks—Jack Woolley said so." "Shoot him, Teddy," pleaded little Jimmie; "he might bite us."

"Say, fellers!" broke in Aleck, "let's ketch him alive—he's only a young one—an' put him in a box, same as Si Dorkins had one last summer."

"Oh, boys! that's just what we'll do. Let's ketch

him alive," joined in Cyril. "Let's get 'round him and hem him in."

Pat had brought him some more—backing up and snarling, the gayly decorated animal trotting nonchalantly along, sometimes stopping to show his small white teeth to Tige, who was pestering him with little bluff runs.

The boys circled about and closed in, Teddy calling to the bearer of Aleck's broken brace: "Sic 'im, Tige! sic 'im, Tige!" and from the other side of the circle Tootie was encouraging the obviously nervous setter, clapping his hands, and repeating Ted's cry of "Sic 'im—sic 'im, Pat!" But Pat was disinclined to sic the intruder to any great extent.

Tige, devoid of sense as he was, encouraged by Ted's "Sic 'im!" plucked up courage, and, taking advantage of a little gallop the hunted one was indulging in, scuttled to close quarters and snapped.

Confusion! There was a whisk of the bushy tail carried so jauntily over the white-striped back, and in an

hand landed on his ribs he slunk back to the livery stable and crawled into the bus that rested there between trips to the railway station. The bus was thrown out of commission for a month after he had occupied it.

Tige, hobo that he was, carried his house on his back, his home was wherever he happened to be, so he clung to the boys as tenaciously as he had when they sought to dispense with his services earlier in the day. He had outwitted them then, stupid and all as they thought him, keeping out of sight and working up through the bush until his evil genius had drawn him to the pert little owner of the noxious defence.

Following Aleck's advice, they made straight for the railroad, guarding their rear from the assaults of Tige. Disconsolately they journeyed over the ties almost silently. Once Tootie rose to remark that he "knewed it was a skunk all the time, only he forgot"—whatever he meant by that.

"He was so blamed purty that he fooled me," explained Aleck; "I thought skunks was ugly things—wonder if we stink of—Hello! I find—" and he made a dart for the rail.

"What you got, Aleck?" asked Brownie.

"Somethin's fell off the engine, I guess."

It was a fog signal he had detached from the rail, and none of the boys had ever seen one, never heard of one even.

"Looks like a box of black 'nin'," hazarded Teddy, examining it critically—"Get out, you beast!" and he reached for a stone; for Tige, seeing the conference on, had sneaked up to the boys.

"P'raps it's a tin of somethin' to eat," Tootie suggested; "an' dropped from the train—might be sardines. See if it opens, Aleck."

Aleck tried it, but if it contained fish or pickles, or something to eat, it was hermetically sealed.

"Wonder what the tangly legs is for?" queried Tootie—"p'raps them's for openin' it."

"Say, fellers," cried Aleck exultantly, "won't it make a jim-dandy wrist watch?" He stuck the explosive torpedo on his wrist, bending the leaden lugs about his arm.

"Come on, fellers," pleaded Ted, "let's try an' get away from that stinky dog; b'lieve I'm feelin' sort a sick."

As they came to the White Bridge, where they should have turned off to the village, the boys saw a great crowd of people at the railway station, half a mile beyond.

"Say, fellers!" cried Cyril, "bet you there's been another smash-up—let's go an' see."

Cyril's explanation of the crowd was more logical than appears, for there was a junction at the station, and for some unknown reason accidents were happening at that point with alarming frequency.

The suggestion was acted upon at once. The boys continued along the high embankment to the station with its concourse of men—so did Tige. In fact, the new excitement lending

speed to their little limbs, they went so fast that the dog with his evil perfume was forgotten.

The wreck of a freight train had taken place shortly before, and the fog signal that Aleck had found, and that was even then strapped beneath his sleeve, had been attached to the rail as an auxiliary to the semaphore in warning trains, for it was a fierce down grade from above the White Bridge to Tona station.

A hard-headed freight engine patiently waiting on a sidetrack for the right of way had been rudely butted out of all semblance to a thing of use by a brother hauler of heavy cars. Huge iron wheels were everywhere; because of their fierce velocity they had scurried here and there, carrying disrupted trucks and broken axles with them. It was a wreck of intense interest, inducing unlimited calculation as to how this got there and how that was not there at all. A hundred hogs lay as silent as though they had never been hungry in their lives, and a thousand dozen eggs had festooned, like lurid yellow paint, the acre of debris.

It was a chance for youthful enthusiasm. Curiosity might have been sustained at boiling pitch for hours—if it had not been for Tige; not even a headlong collision could subdue the obduracy of his obnoxious presence. Driven from one boy he took refuge with another, until finally the whole party of huntsmen were outcasted with expressions of disapprobation.

In · Dust · Of · Yesterday

By Theodosia Garrison

THERE was a certain man in London town
What time the second Henry held the throne—
Gilbert à Becket (father of that one
Who afterward set England in a flame),
Who turned true knight to cast the heathen down
And win Jerusalem in Christ's fair name.

He, in that land of blood and sand and heat,
Was taken captive by a Saracen;—
A noble lord withal, with justice meet,
Who had one daughter; and the Christian knight
Was young and strong, and she was dusk and sweet,
And these two laughed and loved in Fate's despite.

Then came a day—when, even by her hand,
He brake the bonds that held him, and straightway
Took ship and sailed again to his own land.
Though his heart yearned for her he left behind,
Yet home and freedom, like a king's command,
Brought him a homing eagle to his kind.

Yet all day long his heart was full of her,
And all day long he mourned in London town,
A sorrier man than ever prisoner.

And one year and another year dragged by,
Winter and Spring and Summer, sweet as myrrh,
Yet ever sad he walked with memory.

See then (so ran the tale), how great a thing
Is love; for this sweet lady, on a day,
Stole from her father's house, and perishing, [shore,
Spent, famished, reached at last the sea's wide
And thence the English ships, for gaud and ring,
Bore her to England for that grief she wore.

And when at last the storm-swept voyage was through,
Alone she made her way to London town.
"London" and "Gilbert," these two names she knew,
And through the city streets all day she wore,
Crying his name. Oh, pitiful and true,
"Gilbert" and "Gilbert," and save this no more.

And to the wondering crowd she gave no heed
Naught to their churlishness or courtesies;
Only her heart went crying for her need.
And lo! her voice above the city's drone
Reached one who, careless now of knightly deed,
Mused in his dismal chamber, all alone.

And straight (the story runs) one cry he gave,
And hoping, fearing, praying, gained her side,
And swept the people back as some great wave;
And as she fell, half fainting, at his feet,
Through his man's tears at loyalty so brave,
He raised and kissed her in the London street.

instant the summer air was sprayed with a noxious gas that threatened to asphyxiate the five huntsmen. The rabbit, the groundhog, the coon, had materialized into a skunk—an aggravated skunk.

The boys fled indiscriminately, blindly; head-first over logs, pell-mell against branches with their bare faces—fled, seeking a purer atmosphere.

Tige, the agent of their misfortune, rolled on the earth in agony; then tottering to his feet, scrambled after the boys. Even Pat shed his dignity and raced beside the evil-smelling outcast. In fact, he had not escaped contamination himself; for the prospects of a scrap had thrown him off his guard, and as t' e smaller dog rushed at the skunk, he had closed in only to affiliate in a receptive way.

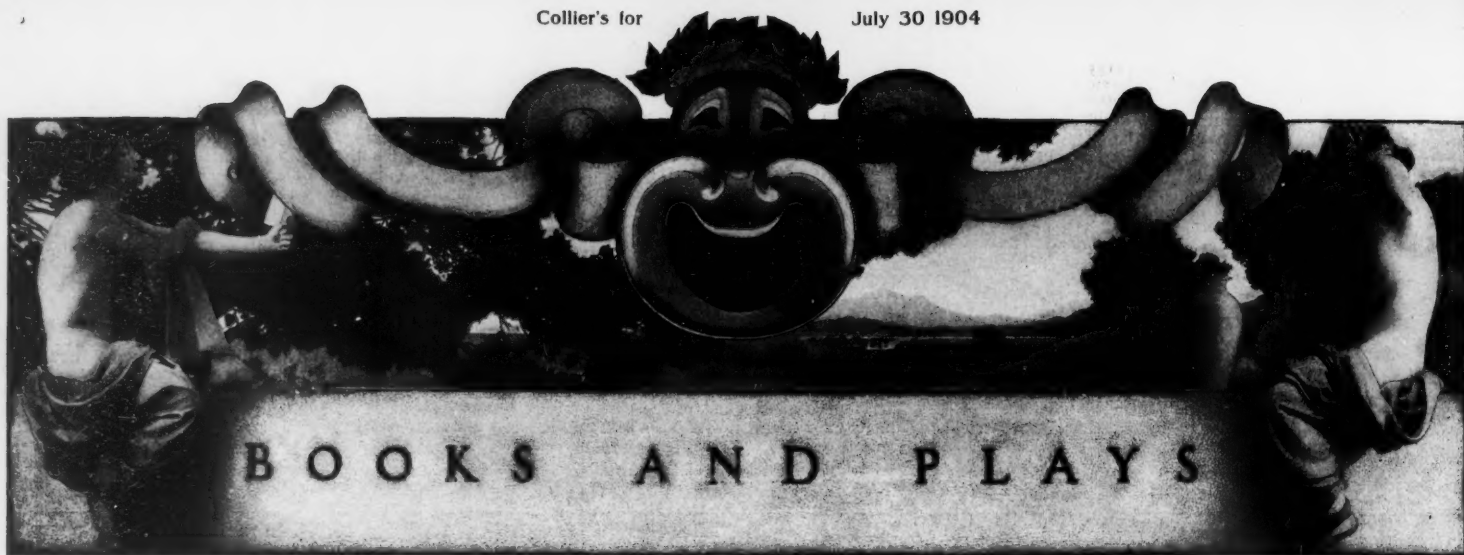
The boys, soon pumped from running, were forced to make a stand, warding off the two dogs with sticks.

Jimmie was coughing. "I near choked," he lamented. "Why didn't you say it was a skunk, Brownie, and I'd 'a' run?"

"Wonder if we stink of it?" asked Aleck. "We'll hev to bury our clothes if we do."

"It's the blame dogs stinks," declared Ted; "let's drive 'em home—we can't shoot no more rabbits to-day anyway."

This was possible with Pat. He was thoroughly disgusted with the hunt, and when a stick from Brownie's



HEADPIECE BY MAXFIELD PARRISH

PORTRAITS BY KENYON COX

By NORMAN HAPGOOD

An Argument with Congress

THIS month's topics illustrate felicitously the need of a phrasing more suited to an elastic view of all the arts, since the aesthetic happenings which have interested me most, in the thirty days from which I take this sediment, are neither in books nor in plays, but in the so-called plastic arts. The editorial policy of COLIER'S has been venomously attacked in newspapers for its bearing on national protection and encouragement of art; for many editors share the æsthetic emotions of Uncle Joe Cannon and think the ordinary man, especially if he is a deserving friend in need, a much better person to represent the nation in the realm of beauty than any distinguished painter, architect, or sculptor. Many plain and very honest souls, especially in the more newly settled regions, look upon the more refined and gifted artists much as, socially, they regard people who wear frockcoats or stovepipe hats. They regard a claim to see things in art which are invisible to them as a sort of snobbery, just as the House and its Speaker do.

The American School of Architecture in Rome was founded in 1894 by a number of artists who had been engaged together upon the World's Fair at Chicago. In 1897 sculpture and painting were included, and the name was changed to the American Academy in Rome. This is the body to which Uncle Joe refused to allow incorporation, after the Senate had acted favorably, for fear it might some time ask for money. Mr. Cannon expressed contempt for young fellows who go to Europe anyway. Mr. Cannon is a giant, like Goliath of old, and like him a Philistine. Art in this country is still as weak comparatively as David, although the persons who wished to be incorporated in the District of Columbia included many persons of standing and judgment. Of the names on the list the following comprise about one-half: Edwin A. Abbey, Charles Francis Adams, James W. Alexander, James B. Angell, Glenn Brown, Edwin H. Blashfield, Daniel H. Burnham, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwallader, Charles W. Eliot, Marshall Field, Daniel Chester French, Lyman J. Gage, Richard Watson Gilder, Daniel Coit Gilman, Arthur P. Gorman, Arthur T. Hadley, John Hay, Thomas Hastings, Henry L. Higginson, Charles L. Hutchinson, John La Farge, George B. McClellan, Charles F. McKim, William C. McMillan, Frederic Macmonnies, William Rutherford Mead, Francis D. Millet, S. Weir Mitchell, Charles Moore, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. Siddons Mowbray, Francis G. Newlands, Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr., Francis L. Patton, Robert Swain



Augustus Saint-Gaudens

Peabody, George B. Post, Herbert Putnam, Frederick W. Rhinelander, Elihu Root, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Carl Schurz, James Stillman, Waldo Story, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, John Q. A. Ward, George Peabody Wetmore, Henry White, Stanford White, and Egerton L. Winthrop. It is a varied list—politicians, sculptors, architects, painters, college presidents, and business men—but it can't fool your Uncle Joseph.

As this contest may be renewed when Congress meets again, it is well for the people to understand the objects for which the American Academy exists. Its ultimate purpose is not special opportunity for a few, but rather the raising of the whole art standard of the country. The Academy argues that, as the great national competition in France for the grand prix de Rome has made the École des Beaux Arts in Paris the first art school of the world, so will the national competitions instituted by the American Academy increase the efficiency of the universities and art schools in our country.

Students of art in every part of the country will demand an education and training that will fit them to compete, not alone with the graduates of American art schools, but also with those of their countrymen who have been trained in the École des Beaux Arts and other foreign schools.

The United States (according to the official argument which I am mixing up with my own), with its great resources, offers unrivaled opportunities to its artists. The best work will be demanded and will be appreciated.

At Chicago, in 1893, and later at Buffalo, the builders of these exhibitions were guided in their work, not by the passing tastes and fancies of the period, but by the principles of art common to all ages. Their work was appreciated and admired, and regret was universal that it could not be perpetuated. Unhappily the idea of size has played too large a part at St. Louis, and the architectural standard is not what it ought to be.

The country is now engaged in building in marble, at its capital, a city that will be filled with monuments far exceeding in grandeur and beauty the perishable ones of St. Louis, Chicago, and Buffalo. The work was begun—and well begun—by the founders of the Government, Washington, Jefferson, and their fellow-statesmen. They believed that they were laying the foundations of the "Capital City of a nation that should be as great and as enduring as Rome." They took as models those works of antiquity that had stood the test of time. They believed they had no right to use the resources of the nation to inflict upon posterity their personal idiosyncrasies or the fashions of the moment. Jefferson lived in the hope that a day would come when the capital would be finished in a style "worthy of the first temple dedicated to the sovereignty of the people, embellishing with Athenian taste the course of a nation looking far beyond the range of Athenian destinies." In another department this newspaper has already regretted that Mr. Roosevelt has not stood firmly upon the ground taken by Washington, Jefferson, and many of their successors. Perhaps in his next Administration he will add to his excellent record by doing what he can for taste and permanent beauty against Uncle Joe and his host of Philistine warriors.

American Architecture Assailed

AN ARCHITECT of Washington, who is secretary of the International Society of State and Municipal Building Commissioners and Inspectors, writes as follows:

"MY DEAR SIR—The proverb, adage, or whatever it is that says, 'The prayers of the evil avail not,' or words to that effect, may, I suppose, be paraphrased into 'The praise of the insignificant doesn't count.' Nevertheless, and notwithstanding, I wish to vigorously applaud and highly commend your editorial in COLIER'S anent Senator Clark's monstrosity on Fifth Avenue.

"Whenever the weekly or the daily press, the popular press, says anything in any way connected with matters of architectural taste, it is usually as a result of some discussion by experts or comments upon what has already appeared in the technical press, but to have a really good 'jacking-up' administered upon such a subject by a journal of the character of yours, as an initiatory movement and emanating from no other source, is so refreshingly novel that it calls for more than passing notice.

"Public attention is too seldom directed to this kind of matter. Editors rail at political shortcomings, wisely direct public attention to matters of finance, religion, what-not,

but things purely artistic are, I am afraid, usually considered beneath the notice of those who sit upon the editorial thrones, the really mighty ones of the earth. Yet there are few things that have as potent an influence upon our actions, our mode of thinking, our ways of doing as this very matter of architectural taste. It is not generally so recognized, but the architecture of our cities is about as good a barometer of our education, our ideas, our rank in the classes of civilization, as there is; nay, it has a most potent influence upon those very things, and is not only an indice of where we stand, but actually goes very far toward putting us in that particular place and condition.

"Senator Clark, however, is not the only sinner in this respect. In our residences, our public buildings, all our architecture, may be noted a most deplorable decadence, a tawdriness, a mere display of great wealth, but of true artistic skill and dignity we are putting forth mighty little these days.

"Note in our St. Louis Exposition, for instance. They had more money and a better opportunity to make an artistic display in their buildings than was given the architects at Chicago in 1893; the results indicate, in most places, that the work was done by adolescents, while in that other grand



Maxfield Parrish

exposition it bore the marks of the handiwork of masters. We need a very severe shaking up, and that COLIER'S has started the ball rolling is a presage that now the lesser lights may follow suit, and in the end result in some salutary effect. Very truly yours, F. W. FITZPATRICK."

I think that Mr. Fitzpatrick overstates his case. Elsewhere he tries to prove that architecture is decadent in America by comparing St. Louis with Buffalo and Chicago, but an error made by the St. Louis management does not prove much about the state of architecture. That art, instead of being decadent in the United States, is progressive. Most of the men who made the buildings at Buffalo and Chicago are alive and creating something every year. "Europeans," according to Mr. Fitzpatrick, "call us a nation of engineers, not architects." Our engineering skill and originality are not a bad foundation for architecture, and I am sure that most competent judges who remember the buildings of half a century ago in this country will say that, in domestic and public architecture alike, our progress has been rapid—much greater than we have made in any other art, or than any other country has made in architecture.

Our Sculptors also Attacked

AN American sculptor, writing in an Italian newspaper, pays the tribute to our Italian immigrants: "Generations of contact with an artistic atmosphere have developed a wonderful human feeling in all their acts. So touching is this quality that one is at a loss to realize that the Italian emigrant is a grown-up man. But look deeper, and one finds a great philosophical truth; what seems ease and indolence on their

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part is sound sense, the conservation of energy. They take time to eat, time to enjoy, time to rest, and time to be kind to each other as a general rule. This example is of value to Americans who have never lived under favorable climatic influences or been surrounded by beautiful, intellectual ideals in art.

How does Mr. Elwell explain the horrors of contemporary art in Italy? Why compare America to-day with Italy in a great age of art? Compare us in sculpture, painting, or architecture, with what Italy is doing to-day, and the decision must favor us. Indeed, taking the plastic arts together, we stand second to France. The Italian sculptor Biondi has attacked our Saturnalia, not from prudishness but from taste. Biondi, in the rage of injured egotism, says we have but four sculptors. Saint-Gaudens is not only the foremost sculptor in this country, but he divides opinion with Rodin for first place in the world, so it is not superlatively generous for Biondi to admit him. Macmonnies also comes in as a matter of course. Borghum is admitted; and, judging from what little he has thenceforth done, American sculptors would support Biondi's favorable opinion. The fourth is Mr. Elwell, who is admitted merely as Biondi's friend and supporter. We might not count our first two sculptors, Saint-Gaudens and Macmonnies, and yet, with French, Ward, Adams, and Barnard, take a place ahead of contemporary Italy. Biondi's ability as a critic may be judged by his opinion that, compared with Sargent's frescoes at Boston, his best portraits are on an inferior plane.

Next Year's Drama

THE outlook for our theatres in 1904-'05 promising. Mr. Bryan's "Commons," which is a very moral paper, upholds the following ideal: "The so-called 'problem plays' succeed for a time, but are soon forgotten, while plays that breathe high morals and deal with life in its virtuous phases survive season after season. Has any one of Clyde Fitch's inane 'dramas' dealing with



"A Book of Verses underneath the Bough,
A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou
Beside me, singing in the Wilderness,
Oh, Wilderness were Paradise enow."

subjects taboed in Christian homes survive more than one or two seasons? Has any of the 'sex' dramas ever rounded out the four successful seasons? Not one of them. But dramas that breathe love and virtue plays like 'Shore Acres' and 'The Old Homestead'—plays that touch the heart's tenderest emotions, like 'Rip Van Winkle'—year after year and never lose their charm. Mr. Bryan, or some associate, does not seem quite to exhaust the subject when he treats the theatre as a branch of ethics. Singular enough the text for the "Commoner's" realizing was some remarks made by Frederic Ward, who failed during the past season to make money out of Shakespeare. Nat Goodwin also failed, in the "Midsummer-Night Dream." But so many succeeded that year promises an epidemic of the poet. Edward Sotherton and Julia Marlowe will play entirely for three seasons, and Mr. Sotherton declares that he will never again play one else. He is bored by success in current plays where no great standards urge him ward. Ada Rehan plays Shakespeare a year. Viola Allen plays "The Winter Tale," and plenty more Shakespeare crop up when this season opens.

A reader offers me \$25 to write five hundred words in praise of Ibsen. As that great dramatist will have a prominent place next season in the repertoire of Mrs. Fiske's company at the Manhattan Theatre, the thing of these twenty-five hundred honest lines is postponed until the autumn.

The Title of This Department

THE several hundred titles suggested this department have given food for thought, and later said thought will be revealed. A few readers have asked 'stanza Mr. Parrish had in mind when he wrote his headpiece. At the risk of offending literary, who know already, we repeat familiar lines, from Fitzgerald's "On the under the illustration in this column.

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A RATHER grim and in some ways grotesque but for all that genuinely great figure has disappeared from the world's stage with the passing of Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, ex-President of the South African Republic and known to friend and foe as "Oom Paul." He had lived seventy-nine years. Death was declared to be due to enile pneumonia. It could no longer be the occasion for more than passing regret. But many a super, playing a nameless part in life's drama, while gloating over the triumphs of the star actors may have felt rather sorry that the Stage Manager who regulates all entries and exits did not make so much of an egression to what from his limited viewpoint seemed "the eternal fitness of things" as to let the "Great Old Man of Africa" die in his own Pretoria before that October day in 1900 when the final annexation of the Republic to the British Empire was proclaimed. Yet Mr. Kruger's career ought to satisfy the most ardent lover of the sensationally dramatic, even though its last scene be laid in thistle Swiss town of Clarens, thousands of miles away from the "veldt," from the scenes of his struggles and victories, and from the grove of his beloved life-companion—the hoely, frugal, gold-hearted "Tante Sanna." The tragedy of his later life would fit an Achelean drama. His fate was conditioned by the very qualities that had carried him to leadership and greatness. His last battle was fought because it was fought not against men but against the growing force of a new spirit. This spirit he recognized and took into account only the most sordid manifestations. In his defeat was made more certain.

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The qualities that caused first his rise d then his downfall have been summed up by an impartial writer as follows: "For position of President of the Boer Republic was fit by virtue of a patriotism which had en proved in the field and at the councilard; by reason of a natural shrewdness ich attained to the full dignity of stateship in the guidance of affairs within the lms of his experience; by reason of a selflance which ensured decision of action, and a personal acquaintance with the history

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and policy of his compatriots, which, in an unlettered community, fulfilled every essential of education. For the post of law-maker to the Utlander population, he was unsuited by reason of a national prejudice which had been intensified by the accidents of his career; by reason of a sensitiveness which became sullen opposition under the lash of hostile criticism, and by reason of a profound ignorance of the political conditions which obtain in all progressive communities." He was intensely, although narrowly, religious, and the Bible was once said to be his political handbook as well as spiritual guide. This and the patriarchal simplicity of his home life, even after he had become President and the cynosure of the civilized world, helped to make him popular in this country; and he did not become less so on account of the spirit which prompted him to answer a delegation of Utlanders that happened to employ the word "insist" several times: "What's the sense of insisting?—I have the guns." His decline began the day he left Pretoria for Europe, but neither exile nor age and sorrow could rob him of his peculiar inborn dignity. This is the impression he made on an admiring lady who was granted an interview at The Hague in 1901: "Uncouth of feature, deaf, half blind, ungainly of body, cursed by all the conscious awkwardness of the uncultured, ineloquent, stumbling in harsh gutturals through a bastard 'taal', his personality, his ego, triumphs over the commonplace flesh, the slopshop clothes and the offending spittoon at his side." The English Government has granted him remains a last resting-place in African soil by the side of his wife's grave.



TALES OF THE DAY

Tolling the Meal
THE cloak rooms of the Capitol, the smoking parlors of the Senate and House, are the clearing house for the yarns gathered by the solons in their peregrinations through the country. During a lull in the exchange of campaign reminiscences a story was told of Yankee thrift up among the mountains of Vermont. In the little hamlet of Tunbridge, a sturdy settlement that nestles between granite-ribbed hills in Orange County, dwell some twelve hundred intelligent, God-fearing citizens who give measure for measure and ask odds of no one. But down at the fork of the roads in the village is an old grist-mill, and up on the hillside the tillers of the soil protested that the miller, one Cushman by name, exacted more grist as his commission than tradition allowed. Instead of taking cash, millers commonly retain a portion of the cornmeal or other grist as their payment. Now Cushman had three sons who helped in the mill. When a farmer backed up to the antiquated structure, left his corn, posted off to the village store, and an hour later returned to the mill for his meal, the miller, so the story goes, paused in his work, and shouted to his son, Azel: "Aze, did you toll that meal?" "Yes, father," answered the youth. The miller proposed to take no chances on losing his commission, and concluded that his son might be mistaken. He called to his second son: "Eph," he called out, "how about that meal? Did you toll it?" "Yes, father, I attended to it." The farmer tapped his boot against the whippstock while he wondered how many more times the same grist would have to yield the miller's commission. The miller was not yet satisfied, and sought final proof that his interests had been guarded. He thought of his third son, "Joe," he called out, "did you toll that meal?" "Once more the son interpreted the father's mind from afar off and answered: "Yes, father, I tolled that meal." The miller was about to throw the meal-bag into the wagon, but suddenly paused. "Well," he ejaculated, as he turned to his eldest son, "you're all such pesky liars I'm dinged if I don't toll it myself to make sure." And, suiting the action to the words, the miller himself extracted the commission that the farmers say had been exacted thrice before.

Gossip after Church
THAT phase of Southern politics known as the "Lily White" sentiment breeds some interesting and amusing incidents. The Lily Whites would relegate the negro elective franchise and negro office-holding to the rear of the caravan. Colonel Youngblood, who represents on the Republican National Committee the fifty-two thousand odd square miles of terra firma that constitute the State of Alabama, is a foremost exponent of the Lily White movement, and tells a story in this connection. There was a minister walking along the streets of Birmingham one day, when he espied a pickaninny sitting on the curbstone. "What are you doing?" he queried of the boy. "Jus' waitin' ter do sumfin or go somewhere, sah." "What's your name?" "Sam, sah." "Waiting to run errands, eh?" "Yes, sah. Ah kin run anywhar fo' yo'—fotch anythin' fo' yo' fo' a nickel." "Ever go to church, Sam?" "Yes, sah, Ah does. Ah goes to Sunday-

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school, and Ah goes to church, too, sometimes."

"What do they do there?" asked the preacher curiously, sceptical of the boy's veracity.

"Oh, they jus' talks 'ligion in th' church and a-goin' an' comin'."

"Is that all they talk about?"

"Yes, sah, jus' talks 'ligion."

"But what do these church people do during the week?"

"Huh! 'Ceptin' at church them folks don't talk 'bout nuffin else but some ol' Miss Lillian White, sah!"

Guarded in his Language

THE minority leader of the House, Representative John Sharp Williams, tells a story about the "fix" of his old friend "Uncle Marlin Stubblefield," of his district. The story was designed to illustrate the cautious reproach administered to Congress by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, because of the undue influence of statesmen in the machinery of the departments. One day, quoth Williams, "Uncle Marlin" spoke of a certain family of people up in the northern part of the county as being fellows with tusks, a family that "rooted in the ground," ate acorns, wore no clothes and "warn't no folks, sah." Soon after that a "great, big, strapping" son of the head of the family put in an appearance with two six-shooters. "I understand, sir," he said to Uncle Marlin, "that you have said my father was a hog." The old man measured up the six-shooters, sized up the fellow who had accosted him, and concluded to shift his language a bit. Then Uncle Marlin replied: "Whoever told you that is a liar. All I said was this: 'That your father had tusks, that he rooted in the ground, that he didn't wear no clothes, and that he warn't no folks.' Now you can make the most of that, if you choose, but I'll swear I never said he was a hog."

"Now," added Williams, "Mr. Bristow has given you all the descriptions of a hog, by which descriptions every man would know a hog if he saw him, but he declines to say *in haec verba* that you really are hogs."

A Just Rebuke

AT a dinner at "The Lambs" one evening there was an Englishman—one of the funny paper type. He believed everything he heard, and laughed heartily when the rest of the company did, although it was perfectly evident that he had not caught the least bit of the joke. At this dinner also was an actor who is quite as well known for his caustic and relentless tongue as he is for his excellent histrionic ability. Quickly realizing that the English guest was a capital target for his wit, he began telling him absurd things of America and the Americans, and incidentally getting off subtle little gibes, which at first were amusing to the crowd. But it was not long until the actor had gone too far, and instead of thinking him entertaining, the other men began to feel that he was lacking in good taste and hospitality. Although made a little uncomfortable by the actor's scathing raillery, no one seemed inclined to cross swords with him and put a stop to all this sort of thing. At last there was a pause, and another guest of the club, a Westerner, took it upon himself to speak.

"I don't know how you feel about things in New York," he said, addressing the actor in deliberate tones, "but in my part of the country it is considered most unsportsmanlike to shoot mackerel in a barrel!"

Establishing His Identity

AN experience once befell Representative Holliday of Indiana which illustrated the amusing side of speechmaking in sections of Congressional districts remote from the usual haunts of the candidate for political preferment. He had been scheduled as the leading speaker at a political meeting in a backwoods town of Indiana. He found the affair in charge of zealots of his party with whom he was not acquainted.

A native who knew more about the quick application of handcuffs to county prisoners than of playing the rôle of chairman, presided over the gathering.

"I guess," drawled this functionary, "that we will hear from the Congressman first. Is he here?"

Holliday climbed on the platform and bowed to the presiding officer.

"Are you the Congressman?" asked the chairman dubiously.

"Yes," answered Holliday.

"Wal, by gosh you don't look like it, but I guess you are."

Holliday paused, but only for a minute. Then he rallied and delivered a brilliant address, which appealed to the critical audience of strangers. When he finished, the chairman no longer doubted the speaker's identity and the latter had "made good" with the town.

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RUSSIA'S CONSPIRACY AGAINST ALL EUROPE

IN these days, when Russia seems threatened with total loss of the provinces in the Far East, so cunningly acquired and so badly needed to round out the empire in that direction, special interest attaches to the remarkable document generally referred to by historians as "The Will of Peter the Great." Of course, it is no will in the accepted sense of the word, and it was never meant to be one. On the other hand, a century of wrangling over its genuineness has convinced the learned disputants that this document undoubtedly embodies the audacious plans of the great founder of modern Russia, and that it probably was first put on paper by himself. It is nothing less than a plan of campaign for the establishment of a Russian world-empire, and the subjugation of all the other European powers. Whether conceived and drafted by Peter the Great or no, this plan, this Titanic conspiracy against the Teutonic and Latin races, has all the importance that would go with genuineness, because it states in undisguised nakedness the policy which Russia has pursued since Charles XII of Sweden was defeated at Poltava, and which it is still pursuing—the very policy for which Russia is now suffering unexpected punishment at the hands of the Japanese. It tells the Western world what it has to expect at the hands of a victorious and unchecked Russia. This is a literal translation of the

Will of Peter the Great:

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity, we, Peter the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, etc., to all our descendants and successors to the throne and government of the Russian nation:

God, from whom we derive our existence, and to whom we owe our crown, having constantly enlightened us by His spirit, and sustained us by His divine help, allows me to look on the Russian people as called upon hereafter to hold sway over Europe! My reason for thus thinking is, that the European nations have mostly reached a state of old age bordering on imbecility, or they are rapidly approaching it; naturally, then, they will be easily and indubitably conquered by a people strong in youth and vigor, especially when this latter shall have attained its full strength and power. I look on the future invasion of the eastern and western countries by the north as a periodical movement, ordained by Providence, who in like manner regenerated the Roman nation by barbarian invasions. These emigrations of men from the north are as the reflux of the Nile, which, at certain periods, comes to fertilize the impoverished lands of Egypt by its deposit. I found Russia as a *riverlet*. I leave it as a river. My successors will make of it a large sea, destined to fertilize the impoverished lands of Europe; and its waters will overflow, in spite of opposing dams, erected by weak hands, if our descendants only know how to direct its course. This is the reason I leave them the following instructions. I give these countries to their watchfulness and care, as Moses gave the Tables of the Law to the Jewish people.

I. Keep the Russian nation in a STATE OF CONTINUAL WAR, so as to have the soldiers always under arms and ready for action, excepting when the finances of the State will not allow of it. Keep up the forces; choose the best moment for attack. By these means you will be ready for war even in the time of peace. This is for the interest of the future aggrandizement of Russia.

II. Endeavor, by every possible means, to bring in, from the neighboring civilized countries of Europe, officers in times of war, and learned men in times of peace, thus giving the Russian people the advantages enjoyed by other countries, without allowing them to lose any of their own self-respect.

III. On every occasion take a part in the affairs and quarrels of Europe; above all, in those of Germany, which country, being the nearest, more immediately concerns us.

IV. Divide Poland, by exciting civil discord there; win over the nobility by bribery; corrupt the diets, so as to have influence in the election of kings; get partisans into office—protect them; bring to sojourn there the Muscovite troops, until such time as they can be permanently established there. If the neighboring powers start difficulties, appease them, for a time, by parceling out of the country, until you can retake in detail all that has been ceded.

V. Take as much as you can from Sweden; and cause yourselves to be attacked by her, so as to have a pretext for subduing her. To accomplish this, sever Denmark from Sweden, and Sweden from Denmark, carefully keeping up their rivalries.


VI. Always choose as wives for the Russian princes, German princesses, so as to increase family alliances, to draw mutual interests closer, and, by propagating our principles in Germany, to enlist her in our cause.

VII. England requiring us for her navy, and she being the only power that can aid in the development of ours, seek a commercial alliance with her, in preference to any other. Exchange our wool and the productions of our land for her gold, and establish between her merchants, her sailors, and ours a continual intercourse. This will aid in perfecting the Russian fleet for navigation and commerce.

VIII. Extend your possessions toward the north, along the Baltic; and toward the south, by the Black Sea.

IX. Approach as near as possible to Con-

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I am all the time hearing from new people who want to try my cigars. The result has been that during the past two and a half years I have been compelled to move three times, always into larger quarters. I am pleased, of course, but am out for still larger business. Thousands of smokers have become regular patrons of mine, but there are hundreds of other thousands who have not yet accepted my offer.

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I will, upon request, send to a reader of Collier's Weekly one hundred Shivers Panetela Cigars, express prepaid, on approval. He may smoke ten and return the other ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased. If he is satisfied and keeps the cigars, he agrees to remit the price for them (\$5) within ten days. I simply want to give the cigars a chance to sell themselves.

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Write me if you smoke. Herbert D. Shivers, 906 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

stantinople and its outskirts. HE WHO SHALL REIGN THERE WILL BE THE TRUE SOVEREIGN OF THE WORLD. Consequently, be continually at war—sometimes with the Turks, sometimes with Persia. Establish dockyards on the Black Sea; get entire possession of it by degrees, also of the Baltic Sea, this being necessary to the accomplishment of the plan. Hasten the decline of Persia; penetrate to the Persian Gulf; re-establish, if possible, the ancient commerce of the Levant through Syria, and make your way to the Indies—they are the emporium of the world. Once there, you can do without the gold of England.

X. Seek, and carefully keep up, an alliance with Austria; acquiesce, apparently, in her ideas of dominating over Germany; at the same time clandestinely exciting against her the jealousy of the neighboring provinces. Endeavor that the aid of Russia should be called for by one and the other, so that, by exercising a kind of guardianship over the country, you prepare a way for governing hereafter.

XI. Give the House of Austria an interest for joining in banishing the Turks from Europe; defraud her of her share of the booty, at the conquest of Constantinople, either by raising a war for her with the ancient states of Europe, or by giving her a portion, which you will take back at a future period.

XII. Attach to yourselves, and assemble around you, all the united Greeks, as also the disunited or schismatic, which are scattered either in Hungary, Turkey, or the south of Poland. Make yourselves their centres, their chief support, and lay the foundation for universal supremacy by establishing a kind of royalty or sacerdotal government. The Slavonic Greeks will be so many friends that you will have scattered among your enemies.

XIII. Sweden severed, Persia and Turkey conquered, Poland subjugated, our armies reunited, the Black and the Baltic seas guarded by our vessels, you must make propositions separately and discreetly, first to the court of Versailles, then to that of Vienna, to share with them the empire of the universe. If one of them accept—and it can not be otherwise, so as you flatter their pride and ambition—make use of it to crush the other; then crush, in its turn, the surviving one, by engaging with it in a death-struggle, the issue of which can not be doubtful, Russia possessing already all the east and a great part of Europe!

XIV. If—which is not likely—both refuse the propositions of Russia, you must manage to raise quarrels for them, and make them exhaust one another; then, profiting by a decisive moment, Russia will bring down her assembled troops on Germany; at the same time two considerable fleets will set out—the one from the Sea of Azov, the other from the port of Archangel—loaded with Asiatic hordes, under the convoy of the armed fleets from the Black Sea and the Baltic. Advancing by the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean, they will invade France on one side, while Germany will already have been invaded on the other. These countries conquered, the rest of Europe will easily pass under the yoke, without striking a single blow.

XV. Thus Europe can and ought to be subdued.

PETER I,
Autocrat of All the Russias.

The world at large first heard of this document in 1811, when it was included by the French historian Lesur in a work meant to point out the danger of Russia's increasing power. It stirred up a great sensation, not on account of its world-embracing plans, which in those days still were regarded as chimerical, or its derivation from Peter the Great, real or supposed, but because it was at once said to have sprung from the pen of Napoleon, who meant it to serve as a justification of his impending attack on the Czar. The disputes that followed, the arguments for and against—on internal and external evidence—may be passed over at this time, when it has been established beyond reasonable doubt how the document became known outside of the private archives of the Russian rulers.

The Finding of the Document

Among the secret agents despatched by Louis XV of France to various courts, who communicated their discoveries only to the king himself and to his foreign minister, Abbé de Bernis, was the Chevalier D'Eon de Beaumont, a handsome young jurist, whose almost feminine gracefulness of appearance is said to have enabled him to pursue his innumerable love affairs under the protecting guise of female attire. He went to St. Petersburg in 1756 or 1757, really as a sort of high-class spy, but ostensibly for the purpose of gathering material for the history of Peter the Great, which Voltaire had contracted to write for Catherine I at a price of 50,000 francs. Chevalier D'Eon, as he is generally called, became a great favorite with the Dowager Empress, and was granted unrestricted admission to the Imperial archives. While at work in the most secret part of these—the private archives of the Czarina at Peterhof—he ran across a series of pencil notes, which comparisons with other documents proved to be in the handwriting of the late Czar. Realizing the immense audacity and the world-wide importance of the scheme outlined in those notes, D'Eon took a verbatim copy of them, heading it: "Plan to Secure Russian Supremacy in Europe." This copy he forwarded with greatest possible speed to Abbé de Bernis. Reference to its receipt at the Department of Foreign Affairs is made by Count de Choiseul in a letter to D'Eon dated 1770. This seems to dispose once for all of the reported Napoleonic authorship.

But the French Government failed to see

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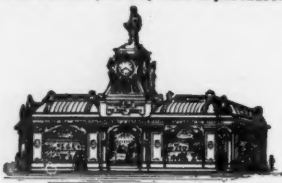
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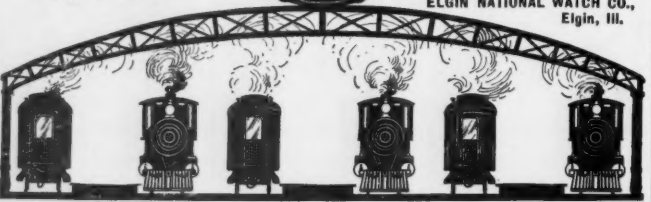
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the document in the same light as their secret agent. It is to be feared that the French king and his minister laughed at it as a fine piece of rodomontade. D'Eon wrote urgent but vain letters to several of the leading men at court, trying to convince them of the folly of their diffidence, and particularly to warn them of Russia's plans against Poland. In 1778 he complained that not a single step had resulted from his warnings. He was then able to point back to the first partition of Poland in 1772 and the taking of the Crimea from Turkey as proofs that the policy outlined in the "will" was gradually being carried out.

Poor D'Eon later went to London as secretary to the French Legation, cut a very wide swath in the English world of fashion, added considerably to his Don Juanic reputation, and was finally caught masquerading in female dress again while following up an intrigue said to have for its other party a member of the royal family of England. Then he was recalled in disgrace, and the report has it that his punishment took the form of an order to continue his pose as a member of the other sex for the rest of his life. He died in 1810, and the likelihood is that the finding of a duplicate copy of the "will" among his papers led to the publication of the document by Lesur. Ever since that day Russian historians have denied its authenticity, while savants of other nationalities have come to agree on it.

And the fact remains indisputable that a large number of the encroachments foreshadowed in the "will" have since been carried out, while the checkmating of others, still more far-reaching, has helped to blanch the heads and shorten the lives of European statesmen. There was only one future event which even the prophetic mind of Peter the Great could not foretell in order to take it into account. It proved the one event likely to upset the further materialization of Russia's Titanic conspiracy—it was the birth of the great North American Republic.

UNCLE SAM,—NURSEMAID



By WALLACE IRWIN

URGED by motives nowise harmful—Beneficial, if you will—Uncle Samuel's got an armful Of republics infantile Uncle hates their constant riot, But he has the knowledge grim That he's got to keep 'em quiet, For they all depend on him. So he sings in accents gritty This enthusiastic ditty:

"Bye-low, Cuba, mind your Pa! Bye-bye, baby Panama! Quit your scrappin', Fall to nappin', I'm your Uncle—there you are. Never mind the naughty gringo—Hush-a-bye, there—sh-h-h!—by jingo, What's the matter, San Domingo?"

Added to your Uncle's worry Come from many a tropic zone Fledglings revolutionary Which he has to call his own. Kith, by right of war related, Uncle tries to keep them good, Since they've been assimilated In the Nation's sisterhood. Still his tone is rather peevish As he rocks his foundlings thievish:

"Bye-bye, Jolo, Luzon, Guam, Porto Rico—please be calm! Bye-low, Sulu, Honolulu, Don't be scared, you're free from harm. I can't talk your heathen lingo, But I'll do my best—by jingo, Stop that fightin', San Domingo!"

Uncle's troubles are prolific. Since his first paternal thought Every brat of the Pacific Flies to him—or else is brought. Kids with names beyond pronouncing Cling to him and prattle for Just one good, old-fashioned trouncing—Then they're his for evermore. Weighed by more than he can trundle, Uncle lifts the white man's bundle.

"Bye-low, bye, my Tagalese, Chino baby and Bornese. Drop those Mausers—Here are trousers Which you'll wear, if you would please. Speak the lingo of the gringo—Say, I'll wring your neck, by jingo, You young nuisance, San Domingo!"



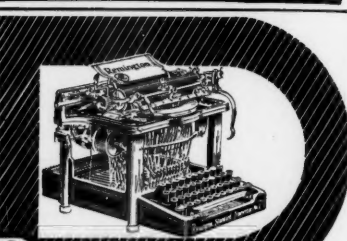
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NOTES OF PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND INVENTION



The wood industries in this country increasing in magnitude and importance yearly

RECENT figures published by the United States Geological Survey go to prove that the United States is in no immediate danger of a wood famine. The percentage of forest area in the different States varies widely. Only 1 per cent of the area of North Dakota is covered with forest, while Alabama with 74 per cent, Maine with 79 per cent, and Arkansas with 84 per cent, represent the thickly wooded parts of the country. The new wood industries are remarkable in their utilization of what used to be considered little better than waste. Spruce is the great wood for paper pulp; formerly it was but little thought of. The spruce forests are being more carefully treated than of old, the large companies preserving the growth of younger trees for future supply. A century or more is needed to produce a good paper pulp tree. This industry has grown in ten years from almost nothing to colossal dimensions. The rejected scrap from paper mills is made into wood ornaments and small articles. Soft wood veneering has had an enormous development; it is used for butter trays, berry baskets, and the like. Matches and toothpicks are minor products as regards size, but millions of cords of wood are employed in their production. Formerly the white birch was considered almost useless as timber; spools are now made from it to the extent of many millions annually, and the wood is exported to foreign spool factories. Butchers' skewers, dice-boxes, and checkers are produced from the waste of mills. Often the waste from a machine is used to supply a different class of machine in the same mill. Children's wooden toys are now manufactured in the Maine woods, supplanting those formerly imported from Germany.

The decrease in deaths from tuberculosis is due entirely to modern sanitary methods

IN spite of all the time and labor which have been devoted to the study of tuberculosis, no specific anti-toxin has been discovered which will check the progress of consumption in the well-defined way in which diphtheria anti-toxin stops the course of that disease. Nevertheless, on account of the wiser sanitary methods growing out of our knowledge of the communicable nature of tuberculosis, the death rate from consumption has been steadily decreasing during the last fifty years. A single illustration may be given, taken from the statistics of the causes of death in Massachusetts: In the year 1853 more than 42 persons out of every 10,000 of the population died from consumption, in 1893 the number had fallen to slightly over 23, and in 1902 less than 16 persons per 10,000 inhabitants died from this cause. The reports from other States show essentially the same facts. Tuberculosis, which has claimed more victims per year than any other one disease, seems to be gradually yielding to better hygienic methods; if the present rate of decrease in the mortality due to this cause can be maintained, we have every reason to hope that in a few decades consumption will be an uncommon disease.

Another lung infection has been developing an unfortunate power during the last few years. In many States the number of deaths from pneumonia is as great or greater than from tuberculosis, and now the attention of the scientific forces which are working for the public health is being turned to checking the course of this disease, which is characterized by its quick and often fatal effects.

Welding aluminium has been accomplished by the use of a property of the metal itself

ALUMINIUM is a metal which is more and more extensively used each year. One of the great obstacles to its employment in many cases has been the difficulty of joining two pieces together. This trouble has been overcome by the utilization of a property of the metal, which property is remarkable in the degree of its development in aluminium, for it is in a minor degree recognizable in other metals. If aluminium is heated by a blowpipe it becomes coated with a thin film of oxide, and this forms or aids in forming a sort of bag of some strength. It is possible to melt a rod of aluminium, and to puncture the bag and let the melted metal escape, leaving a hollow shell behind it. The new process of joining two bars consists in heating the ends until they attain this state. They are then by a lever brought suddenly together, and simultaneously a screen is dropped in front of the blast lamp and a douche of cold water is caused to impinge upon the heated part. The result is an almost perfect weld. The theory of the action is this: The melted metal is held intact by the films of oxide which surround it. When the ends are pressed together the film is broken, and the metal of the bars flows together. At the very instant that this occurs the cold water is applied, and before the melted metal can run away it is solidified, and the bars are joined. It is hoped by using a mandrel, which is a cylindrical bar of iron fitting the interior of a pipe, that pipes of aluminium can be joined by this process.

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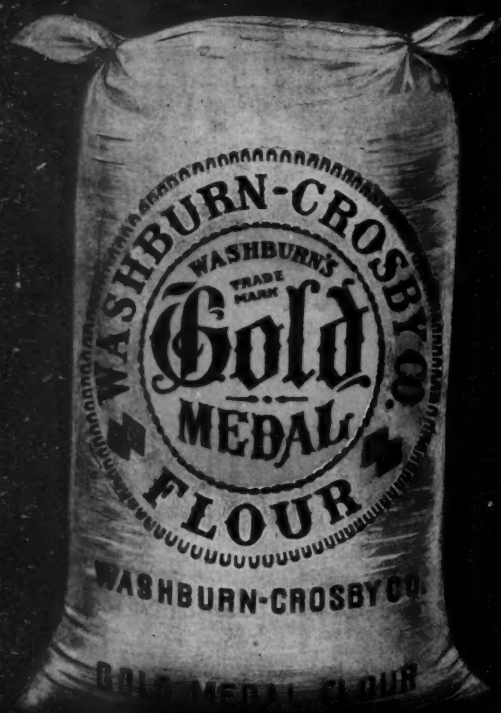


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